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FATAH'S ABU JIHAD REPORTEDLY ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD131035Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, 13 November--The Palestine news agency reports that Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, escaped an attempt on his life the day before yesterday.

The Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA' quoted informed Palestinian sources as saying that preliminary indications point to the Zionist enemy.

The Palestine news agency said that Abu Jihad, who is Khalil al-Wazir, was traveling in his car when an electrically detonated bomb went off on the side of the road.

The agency affirmed that the attempt on Abu Jihad's life came in the wake of a series of successful Fedayeen operations which have shaken the enemy and in connection with which Abu Jihad's name was repeatedly mentioned.

SYRIAN-IRAQI POLITICAL COMMISSION TO CONVENE 1 DEC

JN131130Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The Higher Syrian-Iraqi Political Commission will meet in Damascus on 1 December within the context of the national charter signed by fraternal Syria and Iraq. The commission will review the work of the joint special committees during the current stage.

The political editor of TISHRIN has learned that the next stage will witness serious and intensive work to effect practical steps in coordination and integration and to reach the level dictated by the supreme pan-Arab interest.

BEIRUT EVENTS INTERVIEWS 'ARAFAT ON CAMP DAVID

ID091529Y Beirut EVENTS in English 17 Nov 78 p 19 ID

[Interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to EVENTS correspondent in Beirut--date not given]

[Text] Question: Do you see any way that the PLO will participate in the Camp David accords?

Answer: It is a hopeless case, a very cheap bargain, a betrayal, treason.

But, at any rate, the answer came from within the occupied territories. They are totally against it. What the accords propose for the West Bank is less than a Bantustan: less rights, less everything. And even after five years, it is not clear what will happen.

What did they mean with Camp David? Not even self-determination for the most advanced people in the Arab world? Do you know we have more college graduates now than Israel? That at the last OPEC conference, 60 to 70 per cent of all the staff and advisers were Palestinians?

The U.S. Government is preparing a new massacre of Palestinians.

Question: Do you have any proof of that?

Answer: We don't know what yet. But, don't forget, we've had enough massacres.

Question: You say you got an immediate response from the West Bankers. Was this before the PLO meeting which voted against the accords?

Answer: It was simultaneous. You see, we are one Palestine, one unity. Nothing goes on there without our approval, and nothing here without theirs. There is total cohesion.

Question: But did you give them instructions?

Answer: Yes, to veto--everything. If you were in our position, would you accept it? I'm very pessimistic.

Question: What is the alternative? Wouldn't it be better tactically to take political control within the West Bank area?

Answer: No. It is better for us to carry on with the struggle [for] the five year transitional period. What about our volunteers? What about the Palestinian people? Look at the anti-Camp David campaign in the Arab world. The PLO is leading it. In Damascus, at the non-aligned conference, and at the Islamic countries' summit. For all these, the PLO was the instigator. At the hajj to Mecca this year, they are calling the pilgrimage the "pilgrimage of Jerusalem" in line with my appeal.

Question: Have you had any contacts with the American administration? Would you accept 242, as they have asked before and which would implicitly recognise Israel, thus making it possible for the U.S. to recognise the PLO?

Answer: No, we have no contacts with them, nor with Egypt. For what? To be slaves for five years? From freedom fighters to slaves? At least I'm still insisting upon our being volunteers, and volunteers will not be slaves under "self rule." "Self rule" with the permission of Egypt and the U.S. : Who wants to be a slave? As for 242, what does that matter today?

Question: Then you do not see 242 as a tactical possibility for the Palestinians?

Answer: It is only giving Israel more power on the West Bank. If Begin, who according to British law was wanted as a terrorist, has a right to be a minister in my country, then I have the right to be in a part which is less than one quarter of my original country.

Question: Then 242 is no longer a possibility?

Answer: What is the use? That I would be like As-Sadat? At least he is living in Egypt and is the ruler of his country. But you ask me to be like As-Sadat when I am still a refugee. I am sorry to say it but this is an insult. What do you offer me? A new formula for slavery.

Question: Are you threatening As-Sadat.

Answer: As-Sadat will pay the price sooner or later. I know Egypt better than you. I know the Egyptian people.

Look at the resignation of Sayyid Mar'i in Egypt. He sent me a message: "I want to clear my conscience. I had nothing to do with it." The Egyptians will not keep silent. Everyone is against it.

In Egypt, at least As-Sadat can say, "I'm bringing you something tangible." What about me, with nothing in my hand?

Question: How did you get on with King Husayn at your recent meeting in Jordan?

Answer: Historically, Husayn is responsible for losing the West Bank. He is the criminal who lost it, not me. Historically, I struggle to regain it.

But the meeting was not as described. Al-Qadhdhafi never said, for instance, that the PLO were to be under King Husayn's command as "soldiers." Indeed, when we came out of the meeting, the people had heard that I was there. They lined both sides of the road cheering wildly.

Jidda Press Conference

LD131458Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has declared that the PLO is not against a just peace based on Palestinian legitimacy. He has reaffirmed that the Palestinian rights, as endorsed by international conferences, are the right to self-determination, the right to return to Palestine, and the right to setting up an independent state on the Palestinian national territory.

That came in a press conference held by Yasir 'Arafat today in Jidda. He announced that the PLO would not hold any dialog with the Zionist enemy because the organization was bound by what the Arab nation has decided through various Arab summit conferences. Yasir 'Arafat has also announced that the door is now open for volunteers for the jihad for the liberation of holy Jerusalem from the claws of colonialism and Zionism. He expressed his thanks to the kingdom for all its assistance to the Palestinian revolution.

BAGHDAD VOP ON PLO CONTACTS WITH LEBANESE RIGHTISTS

JN131929Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--Concerning recent meetings between certain people from the PLO command and leaders of the isolationist front, the official spokesman of the Popular Struggle Front made the following statement yesterday:

At a time when the isolationist front declares its severe hostility toward the Palestinian people, resistance and masses and the Lebanese nationalist forces in implementation of imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at striking at the Palestinian-Lebanese presence and establishing a repressive and isolationist Lebanon, and at a time when it has been proven that foiling the fascist plan and safeguarding the resistance can only be achieved through agreement by all resistance groups on a firm, common ground against imperialist plans and through rejection of reconciliation with enemies, at this particular time a delegation claiming to represent the PLO meets with the leaders of the isolationist front to discuss ways of again beginning dialog and rectifying relations between the Palestinian revolution and the isolationist front.

The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front announces its denunciation of any meeting with the agents of the Zionist enemy. At a time when we condemn these acts, the popular struggle front declares its adherence to the aims of our masses and revolutionary course in defense of the interests of our people in the face of the Zionist-imperialist-isolationist onslaught. The front stresses its determination to continue the struggle to entrench the foundations of the real Palestinian unity.

We call on the PLO command to put an end to these methods and to define a clear stand toward suspect contacts and the symbols who conduct them. The sound road to serve the Palestinian and Arab cause is solidarity with the Lebanese masses and its nationalist and progressive forces.

UAE

OFFICIAL SOURCE DENIES REPORT ON FATE OF EGYPTIAN AID

JN0917177Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 November--Commenting on the reports disseminated by news agencies concerning the fate of UAE aid to Egypt if Egypt signs a peace treaty with Israel, an official source in the UAE said that neither the UAE Foreign Ministry nor any official had made such statements in this respect.

YEMEN--PDRY

'ABD AL-FATTAH ISMA'IL CITES 'STRONGER' USSR TIES

LD231810Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Report on an interview granted by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, to the Lebanese paper AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] In the course of the brother secretary general's reply to a question on whether there is a defense agreement between the PDRY and the Soviet Union to counter any external aggression, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said: We are fully aware of the intentions of imperialists and reactionaries. They want to create pretexts for the signing of suspect defense agreements and the creation of military alliances in the region to threaten regional peace and stability and in order to oppose and isolate the socialist group led by the Soviet Union.

In this context, he pointed out that our relations with the Soviet Union are stronger and better than signed agreements and paper treaties. He said: We are linked to the friendly Soviet people by proletarian internationalist aims and principles--the aims of common struggle for liberation, democracy and peace in the world.

He said: Democratic Yemen has sufficient strength to defend itself and to protect its territory and sovereignty. But if there is an imperialist reactionary attempt to overthrow our country's young regime, then [word indistinct] the principle of proletarian internationalism upheld by our party, we shall not be alone in the field. We are certain that progressive humanity and supporters of freedom, progress and peace will rush to our support, led by the Soviet Union, which has consistently shown itself to be a supporter of peoples in their struggle against imperialism and for national sovereignty, social progress and peace.

In reply to a question on the participation of the PDRY if a blitzkrieg war breaks out between the Arab confrontation states and Israel, the secretary general said: If a war breaks out, and irrespective of whether it is a blitzkrieg or not, the PDRY cannot but be one of the Arab sides which will participate in it because we are an inseparable part of the Arab national liberation movement, which has been suffering at the hands of the imperialist and Zionist forces and their (?arrogant) policies. These policies lead them to refuse to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is recognition of their right to establish an independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

The secretary general added: We must realize that any future war imposed by the policies of Zionist-imperialist arrogance will not be confined to the confrontation states but will include the other Arab states, because any further expansion such as that which came about during the 1967 war will be the prelude to a more serious expansion at the expense of other Arab countries.

ADEN PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN YAR

LD091750Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] The newspaper 14 OCTOBER says that the agent San'a' regime is facing a strangling political crisis and a collapse of the props of its rule because of its thoughtless policies and stands, which are directives dictated to it by the historical enemy of the Yemeni people and its allies, the Americans.

It says: Each week the military missions and political delegations flock to the Republican Palace in San'a', sometimes arriving from Washington and sometimes from Cairo and other reactionary states, to offer advice and discuss the current political situation which is disquieting the friends and allies of the San'a' regime.

It says that all political, diplomatic and military moves confirm that the political dilemma characterizing the situation in the northern part of the homeland is no longer tolerable. It adds that the objective and subjective reality of the situation facing our northern part foreshadows extremely complicated circumstances that require all honorable nationalists who are struggling within the framework of the Democratic National Front and outside it to be vigilant and cautious and to work in accordance with precise estimates and calculations, giving great attention, without fear or exageration, to all the changes our Yemeni homeland is undergoing.

ATH-THAWRI REPORTS FIGHTING BETWEEN SAN'A' REGIME, TRIBES

LD112056Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Democratic National Front of the northern part of the homeland has announced that the San'a' authorities have entered into a state of confusion and mad terrorism.

In a statement to the newspaper ATH-THAWRI, the mouthpiece of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Democratic National Front says: The day before yesterday the northern authorities attacked (Murays) region and its villages with light and heavy weapons and aircraft. But the masses of the region, together with the patriotic fighters and the armed revolutionary popular forces, resisted the attack with strength and valor.

Battles are going on at this very moment.

The Democratic National Front also said that the policy of terrorism pursued by the authorities in San'a' and their insistence on being dragged back by reaction has led to a rise in patriotic opposition.

The front said that last week the San'a' authorities had launched a military attack against some of the patriotic tribes after realizing the tribes' inclinations towards the patriotic front. But the tribal fighters inflicted heavy losses on the San'a' regime's forces and seized huge quantities of weapons. The front said that the public in our country will be shown pictures of these weapons soon.

The front said that over 5,000 citizens were now languishing in the prisons of the San'a' authorities and being subjected to the most brutal forms of torture.

The authorities shelled the Mawiya region, destroying the homes of large numbers of people. Over 8,000 people, mostly women and children, had been expelled to the southern part of the homeland.

The front stated that the (name indistinct) region was witnessing increasing activities against military positions. The upsurge in the Democratic National Movement in the northern part of the homeland would result in more people rallying to support the Democratic National Front.

YEMEN--YAR

QNA: KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS MUTINY IN YAR

NC1!0946Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0907 GMT 14 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 14 November--Quoting information reaching some political and diplomatic circles in Kuwait, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN today says that an area north of San'a', capital of the Yemeni Arab Republic, is now experiencing a military mutiny staged by a group supporting Lt Col 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim and Lt Col Mujahid al-Kuhali, both of whom had fled to the PDRY, where they supervised the establishment of a military organization opposed to the present regime in San'a'.

The paper says that the information emphasizes that the mutiny is facing strong resistance from the armed forces which support Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who has ordered the Yemeni Air Force to intervene by raiding the mutineers' concentrations.

The paper notes that Lt Col Mujahid al-Kuhali was able to enter YAR territory accompanied by a number of armed men in order to prepare to topple the existing regime, but his forces clashed with the regime's forces and ferocious battles ensued between the two sides. The Yemeni Air Force, which participated in these battles, concentrated its raids on the area of the 'Iyal Sarih tribes to the north of San'a'.

The paper also points out that Lt Col Mujahid al-Kuhali and Lt Col 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim, who was a member of the fromer YAR Presidential Council, are supporters of former Yemeni President Ibrahim al-Hamdi.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON THREAT OF DISORDER

JN111733Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, minister of foreign affairs, made a statement to SABA' news agency, in which he said: The YAR is happy for its distinguished relations with the brothers and friends who are participating with honesty and honor in its just struggle against backwardness along the road of development and construction.

The Yemeni people stand firmly and solidly behind their republican regime and national leadership. They also reject plotting and resist foreign will, thus preserving their sovereignty and independence. The brother minister added: We may often be lenient and merciful, but we will not remain silent toward plotting, imported blocs and fomentation of troubles. We will hit hard against those who undermine the security, order and national unity of the people.

The foreign minister added: The Yemen Arab Republic enjoys security, stability and development in all fields. This has made it a target for unsuccessful regimes that plough in the sea and raise nothing except piles of slogans. The brother minister concluded his statement by saying: The wheel of development in our country will never stop, and we will continue the march of development and construction under our national leadership and within the framework of the aims of the 26 September revolution for the prosperity and progress of the Yemeni citizen. The new Yemeni generation will find its suitable place in the new Yemeni society.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION ON 'ID AL-ADHA

JN0918411Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Nov 78 JN

[Address by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha; date not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful the compassionate: brother citizens, sons of the great Yemeni people in all parts of Yemen and in every corner of the world, God's blessings and peace be upon you.

We thank God Almighty that he saved this part of our homeland from the evils of the agents and conspirators. We ask him to save our other part of the homeland from the domination and oppression of the hirelings and communists so that our oppressed brethern will enjoy freedom, democracy, progress and prosperity.

If we want the oppressed southern part of our homeland to rid itself of the rule of tyrants, the spectre of fear and terrorism, hunger, injustice and deprivation, we should offer sacrifices in order to reach all our objectives and aspirations in a more prosperous, free and unified Yemen governed by democracy, social justice and equality.

A fair and objective look at the state of affairs in the northern part of the homeland is sufficient to convince any person who is fair that we are forging ahead confidently toward progress and prosperity. We are better off in all fields than we were in the past. With God's will, we will be better off in future than we are today. It is true that the aid we are receiving from the brothers, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, plays a role in our progress and development. However, we should not forget that thanks are due mainly to our sincere efforts on the government and individual levels, as well as to our potentials and resources, despite their dirth. We are proud to be an ambitious people undeterred by the difficult circumstances and the dirth of potentials.

Perhaps this trait is the reason behind the continued conspiracies and plots against us masterminded by the ruling communist clique in the south. This clique is hired by foreign quarters and steered toward exploding an international conflict in the Yemeni arena. This clique of atheism, agentry and treason in Aden is envious of our successes because every citizen in the entire Yemeni homeland is using this success to compare it with the destruction and collapse which characterize the state of affairs in the southern part of the homeland.

Sons of our struggling people, the coup attempt which occurred on 15 October did not come as a surprise. Such attempts are made in more than one place and are repeated at different times. The main thing for us, however, is that the failure of this attempt clearly indicates our strength, the cohesion of our brave armed forces and security forces, and your backing and support for your pioneering patriotic regime, as well as your rallying around your legitimate leadership which is faithful to your interests and rights.

In conclusion, I wish you best congratulations and pray God Almighty to preserve every Yemeni citizen whose allegiance is to his fatherland and nation. May God Almighty help each expatriate to return to his king and country.

Long live the revolution and the republic allegiance to the homeland! Rule to the people! Victory to the free! Death to all agents!

MENA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS U.S. COMPROMISE FORMULA

NC131916Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 13 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 13 November--The MENA correspondent has learned that the United States has submitted a new formula to break the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli talks. The correspondent has also learned that the U.S. formula was submitted to President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday as part of the intensive U.S. diplomatic efforts undertaken by U.S. President Jimmy Carter through his personal intervention to retain the momentum of the talks.

President Carter's intervention came in the form of separate telephone calls to President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin, following lengthy meetings the day before yesterday during which the U.S. and Israeli diplomats put forward a temporary formula to surmount the most difficult obstacles obstructing the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The most critical problem is that of finding a link between the peace agreement and the prospect of progress toward an independent solution for the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Egypt is exerting utmost efforts to draw up an accurate timetable for the linkage process while Israel is trying to play down the importance of this process.

The MENA correspondent has learned that the U.S. compromise solution is in the form of a revised draft of a one-page letter on the questions of the West Bank, to be exchanged between the two sides when they sign the peace treaty. Informed sources say that the draft letter submitted by the Americans reflects Israel's approval of the principle of reaching a solution concerning the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but does not contain specific dates or details, as Egypt is demanding.

The same sources said that yesterday's 3 and 1/2-hour meeting attended by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, President of the Israeli Supreme Court Aharon Baraq and legal adviser to the Israeli Foreign Ministry Me'ir Rosenne produced what was described by U.S. sources as a temporary agreement on the linkage question. It also resulted in progress being achieved toward solving two lesser topics.

The Vance-Dayan meeting took place 1 day after the U.S. negotiators met with the members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations.

U.S. sources have affirmed that neither President as-Sadat nor Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin or his cabinet has yet approved the formula reached by Vance and Dayan with regard to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The telephone conversation which U.S. President Carter held with President as-Sadat followed a report which he received from Vance yesterday morning. The telephone conversation is part of the U.S. President's efforts in his capacity as a full partner in the Egyptian-Israeli talks.

Several hours after the telephone conversation between President Carter and President as-Sadat, President Carter held a telephone conversation with Menahem Begin, who was in Toronto where he concluded a 1-week visit to Canada. Begin later met with Vance at Kennedy Airport before leaving for Israel late last night.

The Israeli Cabinet is expected to hold an expanded meeting on Thursday attended by the key Israeli negotiators to discuss the question of the linkage. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman are expected to leave Washington for Israel this week to attend this session.

AL-AHRAM ON EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI STANDS ON LINKAGE

NC1407552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0733 GMT 14 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 November--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that the instructions Cairo has communicated to the Egyptian delegation over the past few hours emphasize the need for adherence to the concept of establishing a linkage through a clear and specific schedule on the basis of the fact that Egypt is not seeking a separate peace and has been stressing the need for this linkage since the start of the negotiations.

The paper says that the Israeli side has communicated to the Egyptian side through Alfred Atherton that Israel, in view of Egypt's insistence on linking the subject of the West Bank with that of Sinai, might not be prepared to withdraw from Sinai in phases but will be bound by the need to withdraw at the end of the 9 months stipulated in the Camp David agreement. It was earlier agreed that Israel would withdraw from Al-'Arish in the first 2 months, from the oilfields in south Sinai after 3 months and from the central sector up to the approaches to the passes at the end of the 9 months.

The paper adds that Atherton has communicated to the Egyptian side Israel's desire that its commitment to any steps in the West Bank and Gaza sector take place through letters to be exchanged between the Israeli and U.S. sides on the one hand and the U.S. and Egyptian sides on the other. The draft of the agreement envisages that this should take place in direct letters of commitment between Egypt and Israel.

BUTRUS GHALI ARRIVES IN PARIS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC1410412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 14 November--Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, arrived in Paris this morning en route to Cairo, where he will arrive tonight.

Dr Butrus Ghali made a statement to the MENA correspondent in which he said that he is on his way to Cairo to brief President Anwar as-Sadat on the latest situation of the Washington talks and to receive new instructions.

Dr Butrus Ghali added: I shall brief the cabinet on the situation. I shall also brief some of the ministers on the subjects discussed in Washington that concern them. He said that Egypt adheres to its position regarding the linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

The minister said that he will return to Washington when his consultation in Cairo are completed.

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES CARTER'S MESSAGE WITH TOP AIDES

NC1312532 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Nov 78 NC

[Text] At noon today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat held a meeting, attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, to discuss the message which his excellency received yesterday from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The message is connected with the progress of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

President as-Sadat may summon Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, for a meeting.

AS-SADAT EXPLAINS POSITION TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC1318057 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1754 GMT 13 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Ismailia, 13 November--At a meeting today which was attended toward the end by Hermann Eilts, U.S. ambassador to Egypt, President Anwar as-Sadat submitted a detailed explanation to the U.S. ambassador regarding Egypt's view of the link between the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the agreement on the West Bank and Gaza sector in implementation of the Camp David agreements, which provide for the conclusion of a comprehensive peace among all parties to the Middle East conflict and not a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The U.S. ambassador also listened to the Egyptian Government's view concerning the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel in implementation of the Camp David agreements.

During the meeting, which lasted 3 hours and 30 minutes, it was decided that Vice President Husni Mubarak should immediately contact Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, defense minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington talks, to convey to him the Egyptian Government's view on the topics raised during President as-Sadat's meeting with Vice President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

LONDON PAPER: EGYPT THREATENS PALESTINIANS

LD091507Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Beirut--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--The PLO bulletin AL-QA'IDAH issued yesterday said that an envoy of President as-Sadat arrived in Beirut a few days ago and met with a high-level Palestinian official. The envoy conveyed to the Palestinian official a threat to expel all Palestinians residing in Egypt in the event of any military action against Egyptian establishments inside Egypt or abroad.

According to AL-QA'IDAH, the envoy was Col Samir Yusuf, in charge of Group 55 in Egyptian intelligence. The group is responsible for Palestinian affairs in Egypt.

NEW OPPOSITION FACTION ASSAILS AS-SADAT, CAMP DAVID

LD081511Y London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6-12 Nov 78 p 15 LD

[Text] A new opposition movement called the "Union of Egyptian Democratic Youth" has been established in Egypt. The union's executive committee has issued a constituent declaration explaining the difficult conditions the Egyptian masses are experiencing on the national and social levels and the new colonialist infiltration of the national economy which has led to Egypt becoming a subservient state.

The declaration says: The Egyptian youth, with their democratic and progressive forces, are struggling alongside the nationalist democratic and progressive forces for the establishment of a nationalist democratic regime that will tackle the national and social tasks facing our people and strengthen allied relations with the Arab national liberation movement.

The declaration lauds the Egyptian people's uprising on 18 and 19 January 1977 and says that the new movement mainly consists of youth and students, including those who participated in the Havana youth festival.

The movement attached to its constituent declaration a statement regarding the Camp David agreements which says: "As-Sadat, Begin and Carter signed at Camp David two agreements on what they called a settlement in the Middle East and a settlement between Egypt and Israel. The content of the two agreements is contrary to all the pledges President as-Sadat made and which his government and media organs declared prior to the Camp David conference. They are also contrary to the resolutions of Arab summits which have dealt with the question of a Middle East settlement; resolutions which President as-Sadat signed. As-Sadat had pledged not to accept a separate peace or a partial settlement, to insist on total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, on the restoration of full Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai and on the preservation of the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

"It is evident from the provisions of the two agreements that Israel did not give any pledge or guarantee for the achievement of a total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. It did not even abandon the maintenance of a military presence in such territories or the establishment of settlements. The agreements' provisions show that Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai will not be fully restored. Israel and the United States will determine the number of Egyptian forces, the areas in which they are to be deployed and the type of their armament. They will also control the implementation of these measures and U.S. military warning stations will remain in Sinai in order to safeguard Israeli security. This is in addition to other declared and undeclared provisions.

"The outcome of Camp David also shows that As-Sadat, Begin and Carter have agreed to exclude the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, from their agreements. They have also agreed to place the West Bank and Gaza indefinitely under Israeli control of a different form but with the same colonialist concept. Arab Jerusalem has been completely ignored, which implies the perpetuation of Israeli control.

"Therefore, the outcome of Camp David will not achieve the just peace desired by our Egyptian people and the Arab nation, in the fore of which are the Palestinian Arab people who have waged a bitter struggle for decades for the achievement of their just rights. Instead the Camp David results will create an extremely dangerous situation in the area in which official Egypt will stand in a single front with aggressive and expansionist Israel against the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab nation, including the Egyptian people. The sweeping Arab opposition to the two agreements, including the rejection of such agreements by Jordan and Saudi Arabia, show how far As-Sadat has become isolated following his recent step. The Camp David agreements represent the most dangerous part of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot against our national interests. They also reflect the craving of Egyptian reaction under As-Sadat's leadership for U.S. solutions, something which the Egyptian and Arab nationalists have warned and struggled against from the beginning. Just as As-Sadat's visit to Israel encouraged Zionist expansionism and aggression to launch an attack on Lebanon and occupy part of its territory, As-Sadat's surrender at Camp David will increase the danger of aggressive and expanionist Israeli actions against Syria and Lebanon.

"The conspiracy of selling out the independence, sovereignty and dignity of Egypt and turning it into an ally of imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation will not be allowed to succeed. Our Egyptian people, young and old, workers, peasants, intelligentsia and soldiers will not allow our country to fall into disgrace."

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES MEETING WITH ASSEMBLY LEADER

NC131637Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Today at noon, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and Speaker Kamil al-As'ad met at the temporary premises of the parliament and reviewed various aspects of the current situation--particularly the issue of the defense bill.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss stated: I briefed Speaker al-As'ad on the debates that took place at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad--particularly those related to the Lebanese issue. We also discussed the internal situation in Lebanon--particularly the political situation in light of developments that have taken place since the Beyt ad-Din conference and since the cabinet adopted the special executive plan which followed the Bayt ad-Din resolutions.

The prime minister was asked: Did you deal with the defense bill--particularly as parliamentary activities currently revolve around that issue? He replied: Naturally, I discussed the defense bill with Speaker al-As'ad.

The prime minister was also asked: What is your opinion on the rumors about the possibility of forming a political government and what is your attitude to this issue in your capacity as the prime minister? He replied: Talk about the government's position is a natural phenomenon in our system. Political circles have a right to raise any political issue at any time--including the government's position. He added: Our position on this subject is not new. Our position has been, and still is, that we have no objection to this, on the contrary, we prefer a government composed of politicians, but naturally on condition that circumstances permit the establishment of such a government in a manner which will enable the country to extract itself from its crisis.

The prime minister was asked: The parliament is accusing the government of being lax in implementing the Bayt ad-Din resolutions. He replied: We are doing all we can to consolidate security and restore normality to the country. If someone accuses us of being lax, we cannot accept the accusation because we know, better than anybody, what we are doing.

Question: Are the political and security situations ripe for the formation of political government? Answer: I have already given an answer to that question in my reply to the previous question.

In reply to a question on his meeting with Prime Minister al-Huss, Speaker al-As'ad said: The discussions did not focus on any specific topic, but dealt with the general situation in the country. He added: We adopted a decision to invite the parliament for a general meeting tomorrow.

POLITICIANS TALK ABOUT POSSIBLE NEW GOVERNMENT

NC131335Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] This morning, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss held a meeting with the chairman of the parliamentary National Defense Committee, Col Fu'ad Lahud and with the chairman of the Judicial and Administration Committee, Deputy Nazim al-Qadiri. During the meeting, discussions were held on the new bill for the reorganization of defense in Lebanon and on current problems.

After the meeting, Deputy al-Qadiri was asked about rumors of prevailing contacts regarding the formation of a new cabinet. He replied: A discussion on the formation of any government in the context mentioned in the president's recent speech is a difficult and thorny problem which faces many obstacles. Therefore, in order to avoid a crisis, we continue to adhere to the idea that Prime Minister al-Huss should be prime minister, provided certain adjustments are made on the distribution of portfolios until an opportunity is provided for formation of a government composed of moderate politicians who were not involved in recent events so that they can work out of convictions devoid of any self-interest.

The chairman of the parliamentary National Defense Committee said: We are still facing many difficulties which prevent the formation of a new government. Furthermore, the factors that have so far prevented the formation of such a government still exist. Therefore, Prime Minister al-Huss must continue to head the government until those factors can be dealt with and ultimately eliminated.

ADF COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC131956Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 78 NC

[13 November statement on security situation by "responsible source" in Arab Deterrent Forces command--read by announcer]

[Text] The capital and the rest of the Lebanese areas have experienced noticeable calm during the past 4 days as a result of intensive security measures taken by the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] command. Those measures have been coordianted with the Internal Security Forces since the beginning of this month. The calm was also a result of the response of the parties concerned to the measures.

However, the response has varied. In the areas of Sinn al-Fil, Al-Mukallis and Ad-Dikwanah, calm was completely restored and sniping has stopped completely. In these areas, citizens have begun to return to their homes and factory owners have returned to their factories to inspect and repair them. Traffic has returned to normal on Jisr al-Wati and Jisr al-Basha.

However, a group of armed men continue their efforts to keep the situation tense in the areas of Chevorlet, At-Tayyunah and Mar Mikhayil. In the areas of the Martyrs' Square, As-Sayfi and Sodeco, intermittent sniping was directed against the ADF centers in order to compel those forces to return the fire and silence the sources of sniping.

Today armed men increased their sniping and directed it against school buses, in order to close the schools which have resumed their activities. At 0700, fire was opened from the Sodeco area on a bus belonging to the National Mission School in Ad-Dawhah while it was passing near the Shaykh Bishara al-Khuri statue in the street bearing the same name. As a result, two young girls were hit. Fatin Samrawi, 11, was wounded seriously in the head and Zena Ma'tuq, 10 was also wounded seriously. The two girls were taken to the hospital. The condition of the first remains critical.

DAMASCUS REPORTS ON SYRIAN-IRAQI COORDINATION

JN1314411 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Serious and intensive work is expected to begin following the blessed 'Id al-Adha within the context of the National Charter for Joint Action signed by the two fraternal Arab countries, Syria and Iraq, to raise Syrian-Iraqi cooperation to the level which will meet the requirements of pan-Arab interests and serve the tasks as defined by the two sides during President al-Asad's visit to Baghdad and the talks which took place between President al-Asad and the Iraqi leadership during the Baghdad Arab summit.

It has been decided that the higher Syrian-Iraqi political committee will meet in Damascus on 1 December to review the work of the special committees on ways to cooperate and coordinate as well as achieve closer ties between the two fraternal countries.

Observers expect that the special joint committees, which have already met, will be able to accomplish a great part of the tasks before the convocation of the higher Syrian-Iraqi political committee. Some of those tasks will soon be implemented while the remainder will be forwarded to the higher political committee to be endorsed as a course for future work in accordance with the unity aspirations of the two countries.

TISHRIN has learned that the economic affairs and cooperation committee has already attained great achievements in studying possibilities for coordination and integration between the two fraternal countries in the different economic and technical fields and consolidating and developing relations in the agricultural, industrial, irrigation and commercial fields.

There are still other steps, which have been recently approved by the two sides, to be implemented in the near future. These steps will reflect positively on the economy of the two countries. Moreover, the steps will help to restore economic, commercial and oil cooperation between the two fraternal countries and to raise that cooperation to a level fitting the new phase of relations between the two countries in light of President al-Asad's recent visit to Baghdad.

It is expected that the joint economic committee will meet again on 20 November to resume discussion of its diversified and important agenda. It is also expected that the political, information and cultural committee will meet in Damascus to be chaired, on the Syrian side, by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and on the Iraqi side by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member. The committee will meet before the convocation of the higher political committee.

Aside from the importance of the economic-military cooperation between the two fraternal countries, political cooperation is also gaining increasing importance on the Arab and international levels. A good example of the importance of that cooperation is what happened during the Baghdad Arab summit. Political cooperation between the two countries also consolidates the stands of the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and offers genuine ground for realistic Arab solidarity which will form strong bases for Arab countries in their confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and create a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

It is expected that Syria and Iraq will lead joint work on the international level in accordance with the Arab struggle to liberate occupied Arab territories and to restore the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. This joint work will include all international forums, which will definitely benefit the Arab attitude.

TISHRIN has further learned that the two fraternal countries agreed, according to instructions from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and His Excellency President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, to begin active cooperation and complete coordination between the diplomatic missions of the two countries abroad to serve the interests of the Arab cause and to stand against the imperialist-Zionist plot. An Iraqi information delegation will shortly arrive in Damascus while a Syrian television mission will leave for Baghdad. Certain measures have been taken to facilitate the entry of Syrian and Iraqi papers into both countries. Officials of the two countries will exchange visits in the coming phase and on various levels.

There is no doubt that the reunion between the two fraternal countries has caused great satisfaction among nationalist Arab circles. On the other hand, the reunion has caused unrest and worry in the ranks of the Arab nation's enemies as well as among the ranks of the imperialists, Zionists and capitulatory and defeatist forces.

Reports from some Arab capitals have emphasized that the United States is trying to stir up doubts among some Arab countries toward Syrian-Iraqi cooperation. Other attempts claim that Syrian-Iraqi cooperation is contradictory to the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation or a substitute for the front. Official responsible sources confirmed to TISHRIN that current cooperation, coordination, integration and unity work between Syria and Iraq does not contradict the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. Those sources asserted that the front still exists and, furthermore, will continue to be a necessary and important factor. Syrian-Iraqi cooperation is not directed toward any Arab country. On the contrary, Syrian-Iraqi cooperation will support any joint Arab work and any genuine Arab solidarity in face of the Arab nation's enemies.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SYRIAN FORCES IN LEBANON

JN1320100Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Nov 78 JN

[Text] At the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the armed forces, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense, accompanied by members of the regional command of the Ba'th Party Comrades 'Abdallah al-Ahmad and Ahmad al-Hasan, paid a visit to our heroic soldiers in the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon to congratulate them on 'Id al-Adha.

Upon his arrival at Al-Qulay'at airport in Tripoli, the minister and his companions were saltued by a guard of honor. The minister then went to the reception hall where he had a friendly chat with brother officers and explained to them the current Arab situation, especially after As-Sadat's treasonous visit to occupied Jerusalem. He also explained to them the background of the Camp David agreements and their aim, namely, the achievement of the goals of world imperialism and of its protege, the Zionist entity, in our Arab region.

The minister then paid a visit to one of our formations serving under the Arab Deterrent Forces to protect the security and independence of Lebanon. He was received by the soldiers, who shouted pan-Arab slogans and applauded the minister. The slogans saluted President Hafiz al-Asad and Syria's stand on Arab issues. The minister addressed the soldiers and conveyed to them the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party, on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. The minister wished them a life full of good deeds in order to remain a symbol of greatness in the Arab homeland.

The minister explained to them Syria's firm stand toward the Arab cause and the right of the Arab people of Palestine to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their own independent state on their national soil. The minister spoke to the fighters about President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to fraternal Iraq and the positive results of this visit manifested in the signing of the National Charter for Joint Action between the two fraternal states. The minister said that the Iraqi-Syrian meetings gave a great and fresh momentum to the march of the Arab nation toward its goals of realizing comprehensive Arab unity. The minister added that the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad have been positive. He affirmed that the Arab nation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf will stand in the face of the defeatist and capitulatory solutions which the president of the Egyptian regime attempts to impose upon our Arab people, aided by imperialism and world Zionism.

SENIOR OFFICERS VISIT MILITARY BASES, UNITS

JN102039Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] At the instructions of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, several member of the national and regional commands and a number of senior officers in the general command of the army and armed forces have made an inspection tour of the brother fighters in their positions to offer congratulations on 'Id al-Adha and to convey the command's greetings to our soldiers who are standing fast along the confrontation lines with the enemy.

This morning, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party; Comrade Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; Dr Rif'at al-Asad; Ahmad Diyab; and Muhammad Ghabbash visited one of our airbases. They were received by Maj Gen Subhi Haddad, commander of the air force and air defense forces; Comrade Maj Gen 'Ali as-Salih, director of the Air Defense Administration; and several officers of the command.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar delivered a speech in which he conveyed His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad's congratulations to the heroic fighters who made the Arab nation proud in the October liberation war. He then spoke about Syria's steadfastness and its defiance of all the conspiracies being concocted by imperialism and Zionism in collaboration with As-Sadat's traitorous regime. He also spoke about revolutionary Syria's role in uniting the Arabs, as was apparent in the ninth Arab summit conference recently held in Baghdad.

Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, assistant regional secretary of the Ba'th Party, accompanied by Comrade Maj Gen 'Abd al-Ghani Ibrahim; Taha al-Khayrat; Yusuf al-As'ad; and Staff Brig Gen Nasir ad-Din Muhammad Nasir, director of the Political Department; visited one of our combat units. They were received by the commander of the unit and several officers.

Comrade Bajbuj delivered a speech hailing the brother fighters who scored the October victory and restored the dignity of the Arab nation. The assistant regional secretary added that under the leadership of comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian Army will continue to stand fast against all treasonous conspiracies.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, accompanied by Comrades Zuhayr Mashariqah, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, and Brig Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces, visited our fighters in their frontline positions. They were received by the commander and senior officers of the unit.

Amid loud applause and cheers of long life for the leader of the march, Hafiz al-Asad, the minister delivered a speech in which he saluted the fighters and conveyed to them the greetings of the president of the republic.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: Syria has big responsibilities. Those prompted the comrade secretary general to strengthen our steadfastness with the Arab brothers. Those led to the steadfastness conference in Damascus, the Baghdad conference and the Joint National Action Charter between Iraq and Syria, and the ninth Arab summit conference at which the comrade leader was able to isolate the agent ruler of Egypt, thus affirming that the Arab nation will not be defeated and will not surrender. The Egyptian regime will not succeed in steering the Arab nation from its sound course.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister concluded his speech to the fighters by saying: The masses look up to you for victory and liberation. Further sacrifices and continued training are required to bring about the aspirations of the Arab nation for liberation and victory.

Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, this morning visited our fighters operating with the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon. He was accompanied by Comrades 'Abdallah al-Ahmad, Ahmad-al-Hasan, Ahmad al-Husayn, and several officers in the general command. Addressing the soldiers, General Talas conveyed the greetings of the commander in chief and his good wishes on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. The defense minister noted the role of the fighters in restoring security and peace to Lebanon. The minister said: You all know that the treasonous trip of As-Sadat to Jerusalem was the beginning of the deviation from Arab ranks. Syria's reply was to continue the struggle, to call for Arab solidarity and to confront the capitulatory solutions. President al-Asad raised the banner of confrontation and steadfastness and played the major role in facing the capitulatory solutions through the conference of steadfastness and confrontation in Damascus. That was a direct answer to the treasonous agreements and the imperialist-Zionist plans that were woven in Camp David.

The defense minister said: President al-Asad moved toward fraternal Arab states. He visited Saudi Arabia and Jordan and also the Gulf region and then went to the socialist camp. He visited the GDR and the USSR. President al-Asad's visit to Moscow was so important that imperialism and Zionism reviewed their plans. The Baghdad charter was a profound step on the way to general Arab unity. The 9th Arab summit conference in Baghdad gave a new momemtum and strong impetus to the free Arab approach led by President Hafiz al-Asad in the face of imperialist and Zionist plots. In conclusion, the minister wished the fighters a happy 'Id al-Adha and growth of their combat ability and morale. The minister then left the headquarters of the army formation with the same cordiality with which he had been received.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE FRONT COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT

JN091350Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--The Central Command of the National Progressive Front in Syria has issued a statement on the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad. The statement stresses that the Baghdad summit attained a number of pan-Arab and political goals that a few weeks ago had appeared impossible.

The statement denounces the parties to the Camp David plot. It says that the Arab nation managed to take the initiative anew and to prove again that Arab nationalism is a real force and that those who ignore it build palaces on sand in drawing up their plans, dreams and illusions. The Arab nation has isolated As-Sadat on the Arab and Egyptian levels as a result of the unanimous Arab stand adopted at the Baghdad summit. The agreement being negotiated at Blair House will be insufficient, when signed, to serve as a sound and firm foundation for establishing peace between the Arabs and Israel.

The statement emphasized that the Baghdad summit resolutions were a result of a series of developments and serious efforts exerted in the Arab and international arena in which Syria played a prominent role. Among the developments the statement pointed out are the convening of the third conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in Damascus, the resolutions adopted that constitute a realistic and comprehensive Arab strategy for the post-Camp David era, and the series of political activities and visits by President al-Asad as well as the signing of the Joint National Action Charter between fraternal Syria and Iraq. The positive effects of the charter reflect the Arab position and create an atmosphere that facilitates reaching a unified Arab stand in the face of the plots the Arab homeland is being subjected to.

The statement says that Syria went to the Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad, which preceded the convening of the summit, and also attended the summit, guided by the following basic principles:

First: There is a minimum Arab stand which must not be ceded. The minimum entails rejecting the Camp David agreements, struggling against them and refusing any compromise stand toward them.

Second: There is no room for leniency for the traitorous acts of As-Sadat. The acts must be clearly and decisively condemned. The condemnation must be in practical form involving imposition of specific sanctions.

Third: Financial aid loses its value unless it is associated with a clear and specific political and pan-Arab stand.

Fourth: Clear separation must be made between As-Sadat and his regime on the one hand and the Egyptian people and masses on the other. Struggle against As-Sadat's treason is simultaneously a struggle to liberate Arab Egypt and its heroic army from the ordeal entraping them. From this standpoint Syrian support for sending a delegation from the Baghdad summit to As-Sadat to submit to him the written ultimatum of the conference to renounce the Camp David agreements was aimed at providing him with a public document that would enable him to change his position.

Fifth: Rejecting the Camp David agreements does not at all mean that the Arabs reject a just peace, but there is a difference between peace and capitulation.

Sixth: Diversionary Arab disputes must end to save Arab efforts and resources to boost joint Arab action against Zionism and its ambitions, and imperialism and its schemes.

Seventh: Pan-Arab action must take into account the stands of the friendly countries in the world, foremost of which are the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

The statement stresses that reviewing the Baghdad summit resolutions makes clear the dimensions of success and the extent of efforts made by Syria and other brothers to make Arab resources serve the national trend and the pan-Arab battle against the Zionist enemy and his allies.

The statement said that the success of the conference was a success for the entire Arab people, particularly owing to Syria's principled stand, firm course and the efforts of its leaders for Arab solidarity, progress and steadfastness in the face of foreign pressure and capitulatory plans.

The National Progressive Front, in assessing the work of the ninth Arab summit conference feels much pride in extending a greeting to President Hafiz al-Asad, who is a leader, a statesman and a struggler. He is a unique leader in difficult times. His prominent efforts have been an effective contribution in bringing success to the conference.

NEWSPAPERS CALL ON ARABS TO RECONSIDER U.S. RELATIONS

JN131345Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Syrian papers today call on all Arab countries to reconsider their relations with the United States in accordance with the policy the United States is pursuing which is hostile to the Arab nation. The papers say that boycotting and liquidating U.S. interests in the Arab area must be in the forefront of a new series of effective Arab measures which must be taken vis-a-vis the U.S. stand, which backs and supports the aggressive and expansionist Zionist entity.

The papers say that with such measures the Arabs will score a direct hit on the ruling regime in Egypt. This will also exert pressure on the Washington government to force it to reconsider its policy toward the situation in the Arab area.

The papers accuse the United States of trying to spread its domination over the Arab area by provoking the Arab peoples, plotting against their rights and allowing occupation of Arab territory.

DAMASCUS DAILY CALLS BLAIR HOUSE DIFFERENCES THEATRICS

JN120823Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 12 Nov 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its column "ATH-THAWRAH'S Voice" and under the headline "A New Play With Old Roles," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: The Blair House negotiators have returned to their old tune. They are circulating rumors about the existence of differences between As-Sadat's regime and Israel in the current talks between the two sides under the supervision and direct intervention of the United States.

As he did at Camp David and the talks at Leeds Castle, As-Sadat is pretending to adopt a hardline stand and claiming that he seeks a comprehensive settlement. In turn, the Israeli prime minister is pretending to adopt a hardline stand so the negotiations seem to have reached a deadlock and are threatened with suspension or collapse. This theatrical play has been exposed and is well-known. It is reenacted whenever the parties to the conspiracy want to cover up a new stage on the road to capitulation and whenever they sense danger threatening their conspiratorial machinations.

ATH-THAWRAH then refers to the Egyptian ruler's treasonous and maneuvering methods and his information media's attempts to (?impose a blackout) on the negotiations and claim that the negotiations are faltering in an attempt to represent As-Sadat as a hardliner wanting a comprehensive solution, particularly on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Referring to the Egyptian regime's behavior toward Arab countries which participated in the Baghdad summit, the commentary says: The rumors which As-Sadat's information media are circulating and the reports we are hearing about the faltering of the current negotiations are no more than an attempt to outflank the new situation which has arisen in the area in the wake of the positive results and important decisions of the ninth Arab summit conference and the Syrian-Iraqi meeting, which has overturned the balance and restored the equation to normal. The Egyptian regime's vacillating behavior cannot cover up As-Sadat's stand and capitulatory policy. He has erected bridges between Cairo and Tel Aviv and prostrated himself before the imperialists and Zionists.

Just as past theatrics have failed to convince Arab and world public opinion that As-Sadat is the main of peace in the area and that he is determined to regain Arab land and rights, this last theatric is heading toward the same fate, no matter what As-Sadat tries to do to insure the success of his role in it.

It does not surprise us that the Egyptian and Zionist information media attack Arab states that participated in the Baghdad summit because Arab unanimity in condemning the Camp David agreements and resolution to take deterrent measures against the Egyptian regime when it signs the documents of treason, as well as resolving to strengthen the forces of Arab confrontation, mean a condemnation of As-Sadat's treasonous course and a rejection of that form of negotiation with the Zionist enemy. As-Sadat errs if he believes that he can continue his acrobatics freely whenever he wants. He has lost the confidence and respect of the masses. He has sold out his people and stationed himself in the trench of the enemies of the nation.

In another commentary entitled "They Agree on the Causes of the Differences," the "Opinion" column, ATH-THAWRAH says: For the past 2 days As-Sadat and Menahem Begin have been exchanging covert accusations about impeding the Blair House talks. As-Sadat says: If the talks fail, the other side is responsible. Menahem Begin says: Israel has not changed but the other side--meaning As-Sadat--has. Begin also says that the differences are over a few words. President Carter intervenes to say that As-Sadat is adopting a hardline stand for domestic reasons and Menahem Begin is adopting a hardline stand for domestic reasons. Then come the turns of the official U.S., Egyptian and Israeli spokesmen to explain the causes of the differences, each in his own way. The person following these differences and statements is given to understand that the causes are the rights of the Palestinian people. The Egyptian spokesman says As-Sadat clings to those rights and does not want to separate them from the treaty he will soon sign with Israel. The Israeli spokesman, and then the U.S. spokesman, confirm the words of the Egyptian spokesman.

The result is that everybody is asking the others to read the Camp David agreements again and discuss their details. Everybody is affirming to everybody else, particularly the Arabs, that As-Sadat is taking into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people. He is also taking into account the Arab boycott in case he signs the bilateral treaty. Finally, by highlighting the Egyptian-Israeli differences in Blair House, they are trying to resist the Baghdad summit resolutions and prevent their implementation in a manner which is undoubtedly extremely (?amusing).

DAMASCUS NOTES NUMAYRI'S PRO-AS-SADAT STATEMENT

JN112142Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has again harmonized with the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian ruler. In a press statement issued in Paris today, he expressed his sympathy with As-Sadat's steps in Camp David and Blair House. Those steps have been strongly condemned by Sudanese popular organizations, newspapers and personalities. Numayri's stand has led to the resignation of a number of Sudanese officials in protest against his voicing support for As-Sadat, contrary to the wishes of the Arab people of the Sudan.

RESTRICTION IMPOSED ON U.S., OTHER SHIPS

LD091419Y Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 6 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade has requested the Syrian Central Bank not to accept shipment of goods on board ships carrying the U.S. flag or any other ships unless such ships agree to dock at Syrian ports in accordance with regulations in force at those ports.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE REPORTEDLY TO RETURN TO ALGIERS TODAY

LD140913Y Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Houari Boumediene is returning to Algiers. He will be back in his capital early this afternoon. The president of Algeria has been in Moscow for several weeks. His prolonged absence from his duties as Algerian head of state has caused various rumors. Many questions have been and are being asked about his state of health. Boumediene's return to Algiers was announced by Moscow.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON UGANDA-TANZANIA CONFLICT

LD132214Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Algeria is following with worry and concern the dangerous developments in the armed conflict which has been going on for several days between two neighboring African countries--Tanzania and Uganda. This is stressed in a statement issued from the minister of foreign affairs, published this evening in Algeria. Their fratricidal conflict is having bad effects, which are not only to the detriment of the two peoples concerned, but which are also at the expense of peace and security in a particularly sensitive region of our continent, the statement adds.

The Foreign Ministry notes that the grave crisis which has led one African army to cross the borders of its territory to invade a neighboring country, which is already engaged in the frontline of the historic fight of Africa against racism and apartheid, can only weaken militant African forces and distract them from their efforts to contribute to the completion of their liberation of our continent from the colonialist and racist yoke.

ALGIERS: ALLIES SHOULD TELL HASSAN TO ADMIT FAILURE

LD131048Y Algiers APS in French 0700 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, 13 November--The newspaper ASH-SHA'B comments on the attempts by the king of Rabat to break out of his isolation through his friends at the White House. It writes that even if he fails to secure public political support, he will be content with obtaining sophisticated arms to fight the revolutionary war waged every day by the POLISARIO. Naturally, it adds, he will exploit his close relations with the Zionist lobby to achieve his ends. He will ask his Zionist friends to pay for the services he rendered when he rushed to welcome them in Rabat and Tangiers and paved the way to Cairo for them at the expense of the Palestine cause.

After referring to the American stance on the Western Sahara issue, which was marked by neutrality and a rejection of Mauritanian aggression, the paper concludes, it is better for Morocco's allies to advise their visitor to refrain from the ostrich policy he has been pursuing and to admit the failure of the policy of force to consecrate the occupation of the Western Sahara.

OPPOSITION PARTY ISSUES 'ID AL-ADHA APPEAL

LD101810Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Algerian Revolution and Socialism Party, headed by Muhammad Budayrah, has addressed an appeal to the Algerian people on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. It says: The situation is serious and officials are lying to you.

When Bouteflika claims that Boumediene is resting in Russia he is trying to deceive us to gain time and to place us once again facing fait accompli. The call protested the conditions under which Algeria is living without authority, where the machinery of authority is breaking up and a fight for power is taking place. It is feared that the situation may become bloody, dragging the country into an era of liquidations, acts of violence and anarchy. The appeal called on the Algerian people to express their will clearly without any delay, to block the road to any sham solution and to destroy the dictatorship. The appeal recalled the plan which the Socialist Revolution Party made public and which specifically seeks to find a democratic solution, to secure civil, political and economic freedoms proposed by the party, represented in the right of expression, the right to form an establishment dissolving the FLN Party, the immediate right to have a multi-party system, the creation of democratic establishments on all levels, to organize free elections to form a legislative national assembly, respect national independence, to devote the economy to the interests of the people, to combat shortages of essential goods and high prices, to solve the low wages problem, and others.

LIBYA

FOREIGN SECRETARY INTERVIEWED BY JORDANIAN DAILY

JN100926Y Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Nov 78 pp 1, 8 JN

[Text] Baghdad--'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, has said that King Husayn's stand during the summit conference was a pan-Arab one that was appreciated by all. He also stressed the need to back Jordan because it is a confrontation state.

In an exclusive interview with AL-AKHBAR shortly before leaving Baghdad, At-Turayki said that some of the secret resolutions to be applied against the Egyptian regime stipulate isolating the regime and suspending its membership in the Arab League until Egypt returns to the Arab ranks. The following is the text of the interview.

Question: Do the results of the Baghdad summit represent the minimum Libya can agree to?

Answer: The results are to a certain extent positive. The convocation of the conference at this particular time with participation of all Arab states--except the Egyptian regime--is evidence that the Arab nation is determined to solve its issues by itself. It is also evidence that the Arab nation is not the Egyptian regime. Thus the Libyan Jamahiriyah considers this a positive and important step. The results of the conference were good. The entire Arab nation rejected the Camp Daivd accords, condemned As-Sadat's policy and adopted the necessary measures to isolate the As-Sadat regime. That regime has isolated itself and its people from the entire Arab nation.

Question: In light of what happened at the summit conference, have there been any developments--either negative or positive--regarding Libya's relations with the Arab nation?

Answer: Our relations are good with all.

Question: To be more specific, with Tunisia and Sudan.

Answer: Our relations with Tunisia are good. Our relations with Sudan started well and would have been better if Sudan had not taken its attitude toward Camp David. To our regret, Sudan is the only country that supported As-Sadat and maintained a conservative attitude toward the conference's resolutions. We hope that our brothers in Sudan will realize that the interests of the Sudanese people lie in solidarity with and returning to Arab ranks. [paragraph continues]

Our stand is clear. We consider anyone who supports the Egyptian regime to be a traitor to the Arab cause.

Question: What is the alternative for As-Sadat's course from the Libyan point of view?

Answer: Since 1973 Libya has been warning against what As-Sadat might do, beginning with the 101-km agreements and ending with Camp David and Blair House. We believe that the only way to confront that stand lies in not losing hope as well as in uniting efforts and imposing our presence on the enemy and the regime cooperating with it.

Question: What is Libya's role in facing the new Egyptian role in Africa?

Answer: The new coalition between the Egyptian regime and imperialism undoubtedly represents a danger for Africa. Our brothers in Africa realize that. Therefore, we will not spare any effort to support African unity in the face of that coalition which is hostile to Africa and the Arabs. We will not retreat from the national liberation trend regardless of the sacrifices required.

Question: What is your comment about Jordan's role at the conference?

Answer: We appreciate the pan-Arab stand of Jordan in its rejection of the Camp David accords. We attach special importance to the role of Jordan and the Jordanian Government. In fact, the stand of His Majesty King Husayn at the conference was a pan-Arab one and was appreciated by all. As a confrontation state with the enemy, Jordan must be supported and the conference adopted positive steps in that regard. We hope that Jordan will play an effective and active role in the northern front, the major part of which is represented by Jordan. We in the Jamahiriyah realize our duty and responsibility toward Jordan. The brief visit to Jordan by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was an important step. The Libyan General People's Congress--the supreme popular authority--has been asked to support Jordan and stand at its side.

Question: What was your comment when you knew that As-Sadat had refused to receive the Arab summit delegation?

Answer: We in the Jamahiriyah and in the front of steadfastness in general, had reservations about sending the delegation to As-Sadat because we were sure that As-Sadat would never go back on his policy. We are also aware that his policy is not that of someone who has lost consciousness or control over himself, but is a firm and continuous policy in dealing with the enemy. We, as well as Palestine, the PDRY and Algeria, expressed our reservations in writing about the delegation's visit to As-Sadat. It is regrettable that As-Sadat did not take protocol into account in his reply to the brother Arab kings and presidents, who wanted to make one last attempt to persudae him to return to the Arab line. We were not taken aback at all and expected it.

Question: There has been much argument about isolating Egypt or the Egyptian regime. How do you view this point in connection with the interests of the Arab people in general and the Egyptian people in particular.

Answer: The conference decision to take measures to isolate the regime in Egypt was not directed against the Egyptian people. We believe that the Egyptian people are the victims of the regime and of As-Sadat. It follows that the resolution on sanctions and on prohibiting dealing with this regime is a pan-Arab duty and policy that should be practiced against anyone dealing with the enemy, particularly if the one dealing with the enemy is an Arab.

Question: Has the conference given a freedom of commitment to some of the summit resolutions?

Answer: There are no resolutions which are not binding. All the resolutions are binding and have been approved by all.

Question: Is it not the right of the Arab nation, which has long waited for the results of the summit, to learn about the secret resolutions adopted by the conference, especially those regarding the Egyptian regime? Those resolutions concern everyone.

Answer: In general the resolutions reject the Camp David decisions and all their results, condemn As-Sadat's policy and consider what he has done a betrayal of the Arab League charter and of the resolutions of the previous Arab summit conferences. The final resolution is on transferring the Arab League headquarters from Cairo, isolating Egypt and suspending its membership in the Arab League until it returns to the Arab ranks. It also imposes a boycott on all Egyptian firms and institutions that deal with the enemy.

Question: Do you think that the wording of the final statement was adequate in view of the seriousness of what As-Sadat has done?

Answer: It represents the minimum of measures that could be taken and depends on the development of talks between the Egyptian regime and the enemy. There is no doubt at all that Arab reaction to this regime will be much greater if the Camp David agreements are signed.

Question: Does this mean that the implementation of the resolutions against the Egyptian regime is linked to a specific timetable?

Answer: According to the resolutions adopted, as of now, the Arab League will not meet in Cairo. If a peace treaty is signed, the Arab League will be transferred. According to other measures, the Arab foreign ministers will have to meet to decide how to implement an Arab boycott--according to boycott laws--against the Egyptian regime.

FRONT FORMED TO COUNTER EGYPT'S 'APOSTASY'

LD091856Y Tripoli JANA in English 1705 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Nov, JANA--The formation of the Egyptian Patriotic Forces Union was announced in Tripoli yesterday during a meeting held by the Egyptian patriotic forces in the Jamahiriyah. This step reflected the awareness of the Egyptian nationals in respect to the seriousness of the current situation of the Arab nation.

In a statement released on this occasion, the Egyptian Patriotic Forces stressed that the formation of this union is part of the efforts exerted to establish a unified Egyptian patriotic front and a tool to reinforce the alliance between the Egyptian Patriotic Forces and the great 1st September revolution in order to serve the goals of Arab struggle. The union announced its adherence to the following principles:

The unification of forms and methods of the political movements of the Egyptian Patriotic Forces in the Jamahiriyah;

The consolidation of the struggle against apostasy and the imperialist-Zionist attack while standing firmly against capitulatory and defeatist policies;

The support of the Egyptian Patriotic Forces inside Egypt as they counter the conspiracy besieging them.

Moreover the union released a political communique in which it announced its complete adherence to the principles of the 23rd of July revolution led by the late leader, Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

The communique pointed to the events of 15th May 1971, in essence a movement against the Egyptian people's revolution, a result of the grasp by anti-revolution forces of the gains of Egyptian people and an attempt to isolate Egypt from the Arab nation and from its role and international influence.

The communique affirmed the strict rejection of the Egyptian Patriotic Forces for the full-scale liquidation of the 23rd July revolution and the condemnation of the purposeful campaign disfiguring the symbol and hero of this revolution Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The communique also confirmed that the procedure by which the Egyptian patritoic cause is handled, which is based on reinforcing the Zionist occupation of the ursurped lands, relinquished Egypt's independence and ignoring the Palestinians legitimate rights, represents a policy hostile to the Egyptian masses, especially that the historic facts confirm that Egypt and Palestine share the same national concepts and that this is reflected on their relationship.

The communique condemned all foreign directives to the Egyptian regime to establish links with the enemies of the Egyptian people and of the Arab nation. This intends to turn Egypt and its army into a tool in the hand of international imperialism to crush the liberation movements and peoples' struggle especially in the Arab nation and the African continent.

The Egyptian Patriotic Forces concluded their political communique by saying that the time has come for all the Egyptian patriotic forces to unite inside and outside Egypt, to confront this apostasy and save the honour, history, heritage, culture and values of struggle of Egypt and of her advancing future generations.

CUBAN MEDICAL TEAM ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

FL102318Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2303 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A contingent of 122 Cuban doctors and nurses has arrived in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, in fulfillment of a cooperation agreement between our country and Libya. The group, which will remain in Libya for 2 years, includes specialists in general medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and surgery, in addition to technical personnel.

Libyan Health Secretary Muftah al-Usta 'Umar recently signed an agreement with his Cuban counterpart Jose Gutierrez Muniz calling for Cuban doctors to serve in the hospitals of the cities of (Malut) and Jalu.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION ON 'ID-ADHA

LD112358Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Speech to the nation by President Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck on 11 November on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Today we are celebrating this blessed occasion 4 months after the 10 July corrective movement which the armed forces carried out, bearing their national responsibilities and rescuing the country which was on the brink of ruin, as dangers were threatening it in both religious and worldly existence. We thank Almighty God for granting success to the Military Committee for National Recovery in its action, which was aimed at saving the country from those dangers. All of us are hoping for ease after difficulty; all of a sudden there is lasting peace after the painful war in which our brothers, the sons of the one family, lost their lives.

The outcome of the worthy efforts that the Military Committee for National Recovery has exerted in the past 4 months leads us to believe that lasting peace is now nearer than before, as sisterly and friendly countries and also international organizations are more willing than at any time in the past to give us aid and support so that we can rid ourselves of the economic and political difficulties we experienced before 10 July 1978, so that we are able to shoulder the historic responsibilities dictated by our strategic position in the Arab world and Africa, and also the historic role which our country played in the region where our present and future must be an extension to it.

The recent visits we paid to a number of sisterly and friendly countries crowned the persistent work of the past 4 months. These visits have had very positive results, which will bring much good to the country and its people without in the least harming its sovereignty or dignity. Preserving the sovereignty of the country and protecting its dignity are the backbone of the general policy pursued by the Military Committee for National Recovery and the government since 10 July 1978. [passage indistinct]

The success of any policy, be it economic or cultural requires the right climate where every citizen has a sense of responsibility to hound any agitator who might spread rumors with the aim of creating confusion in order to distract us from the serious work we are bent on in tackling the vital issues concerning the country. Let these agitators know that they shall deceive no one, and that the authority shall not hesitate to give them suitable treatment for their subversive effort. National duty requires us to protect the calm and stability which have been prevailing all over the country since 10 July.

The Military Committee for National Recovery as of today lifts the curfew imposed in Nouakchott. This measure comes on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha to assert that the course which the Military Committee for National Recovery has chosen is a course which is characterised by forgiveness and leniency, and also putting the public interest above the private interest.

MOROCCO

PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, TASKS

LD091515 [Editorial Report LD] Casablanca LE MATIN in French 31 October 1978 carries on pages 4-5 the 8,000-word apparent text of a speech delivered by Moroccan Prime Minister Ahmed Osman at the 30 October session of the Supreme Council for Planning and National Development in Rabat. In his speech Osman draws conclusions from Morocco's 5-year plan and determines the orientations of its 3-year plan. "Within the framework of the orientations of the preceding plan whose aim was to increase production and distribute the fruits of economic expansion," he stated, "great efforts have been made which have made it possible to achieve very considerable progress in the economic and social spheres."

"As far as production is concerned," he continued, "considerable growth has been achieved in all sectors, with the exception of the agricultural sphere which has been affected by bad weather. Generally speaking, the average annual gross national product growth rate reached 6.8 percent from 1973 through 1977.

"A most remarkable factor has been the development of both public and private investments which have made it possible to stimulate the activities of various economic sectors. Increase in investments has exceeded initial forecasts and the investment rate in relation to the gross national product exceeded 37 percent in 1977.

"The development of investments has had a considerable impact on our foreign trade balance and domestic consumption. However, the latter has not suffered as a result, as might have been feared in view of the development of investments. Our purchases of various capital goods have considerably increased, leading to an increase in our trade deficit.

"Furthermore, rapid development of investments and mobilization for recuperation of our Saharan provinces and for safeguarding our territorial integrity have necessitated considerable expenditure and, as a result, we had to secure large loans from abroad. However, the foreign debts coefficient has remained within reasonable bounds and the balance of payments has been maintained as a result of an increase in receipts from tourism and transfers of funds by our workers from abroad.

After mentioning construction of four new dams and a number of power stations, Prime Minister Osman discussed, among other things, problems relating to the mining industry, telephone exchanges, education, the construction industry, prices, incomes and social security. Referring to exports, imports and tourism, Osman stated that "the development of exports will be pursued in a more dynamic manner" and that existing measures will be reinforced, among other things, by the adoption of a licensing system for exporters and the creation of a higher exporters' council and an insurance scheme to protect exporters from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates.

In conclusion, Prime Minister Osman appealed for "total mobilization and general participation" by all "the main forces of the nation" in support of the objectives of the 3-year plan.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA DISCUSSES HIS HEALTH IN CABLE TO COUNTRY

LD101409Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Message from President Habib Bourguiba to Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, the cabinet, the Political Bureau and the Tunisian people on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha--announcer read]

[Text] Happy feast. God has responded to the prayers of millions of Tunisians who prayed to God to heal me from my illness [passage indistinct] which I sought to hide from your view to avoid what could increase your concern and in order to maintain the dignity of the state, until I reached a state, after falling on the ground three times, [words indistinct] to lose sleep now after 14 days of treatment [word indistinct]. I am receiving this feast and I have regained my normal strength and the ability to sleep. God willing the treatment ends today. Tomorrow the feast will be two feats for all of us. Credit for this goes to the excellent attention paid to me by the head of the clinic, Mr (Robert), who by his high scientific knowledge achieved this miracle. He deserves the appreciation of all Tunisians [passage indistinct]. I have pledged my life to the achievement of the homeland's dignity and the nation's happiness. May God bless this feast and many happy returns.

[Signed] Habib Bourguiba, [words indistinct]

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN MINISTER SCORES OAU CHAIRMAN OVER DECOLONIZATION

LD111858Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Algiers--"By wishing to make the United Nations give up responsibility for Western Sahara, the OAU chairman is confusing his mission--the decolonization of Western Sahara and the preparation of the extraordinary summit--with Sudan's position as a state which has supported Morocco's position since the aggression against our country, by giving it [green] 'marchers,' sheep and diplomatic support." This was stated to APS on Friday by Saharan Information Minister Salem Ould Salek.

"The mission of the OAU chairman concerning the Western Sahara, and in accordance with the charter and the pertinent decisions of the pan-African organization on this question, he added, is to do everything to insure the Saharan people's freedom and respect for the borders of their country."

Salem Ould Salek stressed that "this wish to remove the question of Western Sahara from debate at the UN is contrary to the letter and spirit of the decision of the Khartoum summit, which points out that the issue of Western Sahara is a problem of decolonization for which the United Nations and OAU are responsible."

"When it created an ad hoc committee, the Khartoum summit pointed out that this committee's task consists of preparing and convening the extraordinary summit already planned at the Mauritius summit," Salek pointed out. He added that "we are witnessing an attempt to distort the role of the ad hoc committee by attributing a different task to it, indeed even a new name."

"But what is still more serious," he added, "is the fact that the OAU chairman has not always contacted us officially in the capacity of an interested party, indeed as the main party, as stipulated by the basic decision of the Mauritius summit and those which followed in Libreville and Khartoum, this being with the aim of knowing our point of view. A necessary requirement for the formation of the committee and the establishment of its agenda."

After recalling that "the POLISARIO Front has fought and still fights--and with it the international community--against the Moroccan attempts to get the question of the decolonization of our country removed from the proceedings of international forums and particularly the United Nations, which has not stopped forcefully affirming the right of our people to independence and freedom," Salem Ould Salek said that "the United Nations is responsible for the decolonization of the Western Sahara in the same way as for the decolonization of Namibia and Zimbabwe."

The Saharan information minister concluded by stressing that "in the field of decolonization, the roles of the OAU and the United Nations are complementary and not contradictory as we would be led to believe."

"Moreover," he added, "all the African decolonization questions are handled simultaneously by both the United Nations and the OAU, which has a very great responsibility for the total liberation of Africa."

BEGIN RETURNS TO ISRAEL, DENIES STALEMATE IN TALKS

TA131419Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin returned more than an hour ago from an official visit to Canada. He said, on his return, that contrary to the opinion of the president of Egypt, he does not think that a stalement occurred in the negotiations.

Mr Begin said he is not denying that there is further intransigence in the Egyptian position, and he added that in the Egyptian proposals there are things that do not conform with the Camp David accords.

The prime minister said that in his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last night, no conclusions had been adopted and that the cabinet would adopt decisions in its session this weekend, when members of the Israeli negotiating team return to Israel.

Mr Begin said he discussed problems connected with the negotiations and with the autonomy plan with Cyrus Vance, but he refused to elaborate.

Calls 'Linkage' Artificial

TA131550Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Among those receiving the prime minister at Ben-Gurion Airport was our correspondent Yosi 'Abadi. [begin recording]

['Abadi] On his return to Israel, the prime minister was received ceremonially with embraces, handshakes and even kisses. A red carpet was rolled out for him, and many leaders of the state received him with handshakes and embraces. Notwithstanding the embraces, however, the atmosphere seems to have been rather difficult. If, on Begin's departure, everybody hoped that he would return with a draft peace treaty, it now emerges that he returned with new Egyptian demands, which are not acceptable to the cabinet, to use an understatement.

The problems are focusing on the linkage, the link between the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the agreement on Judaea and Samaria, a link which the prime minister describes as artificial.

[Begin] What does the Camp David accord say? It says that Egypt and Israel should negotiate toward signing a peace treaty. This is an absolute commitment by both sides. This term, which is called linkage in English, is in my estimate, artificial for the duration of this entire period of time and meaningless as well. There is, of course, a link: a link of continuity. After we conclude the negotiations with Egypt and after we sign the peace treaty, then we shall handle the negotiations with other neighbors, should they wish to join the process of negotiations, and the problem of autonomy as well. The autonomy problem demands a special discussion and hence a timetable cannot be specified in advance. However, we are ready, a very short time after we have finished the negotiations with Egypt, to begin discussing--as is written in the framework agreed upon at Camp David--the problems of autonomy. This is written, and what is written we shall honor. We are loyal to the accord that we have signed.

['Abadi] The prime minister refused to give details on the Egyptian demands, but what is in question are apparently four demands, three of which are related. First, is a detailed timetable for the IDF withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria.

This timetable will be specified in conjunction with another detailed timetable for establishing autonomy and defining its responsibilities and jurisdictions within 5 months. At the same time, Egypt demands a timetable for the IDF withdrawal from Sinai within 9 months, which will be executed concurrently with the withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria and with the inception of autonomy there. In other words, a clear link between the agreements. In addition to that, there is also an Egyptian demand for the establishment of an administrative Egyptian presence in the Gaza Strip. There is also interference in the agreement to be signed on Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

Tomorrow the prime minister will report to the cabinet on the Egyptian reservations. The crucial discussion, however, will take place on Thursday, when Ministers Weizman, Dayan and Moda'i return from Washington. The cabinet will discuss the demands then, and it will decide. [end recording]

DAYAN TO RETURN FOR CONSULTATIONS; WEIZMAN REMAINS

TA132107Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will advance his return from Washington and will arrive in Israel tomorrow. It was officially reported in Jerusalem that Minister Dayan comes for consultations. No explanation was given on his advanced return. In contrast, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will remain in Washington, but he will also come to Israel to participate in the cabinet meeting on Thrusday. According to the original plan, Ministers Dayan and Weizman would arrive in Israel the day after tomorrow.

Our correspondent has learned that the Egyptian foreign minister, Butrus Ghali, also advanced his return to Cairo and will arrive there tomorrow. The head of the Egyptian delegation, General 'Ali, will remain in Washington. It seems that this is the explanation for the decision to leave Minister Weizman in Washington as well. This decision was made in a consultation between Ministers Weizman and Dayan and approved by the prime minister.

Cabinet To Decide

TA140748Y Jerusalem POST in English 14 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpt] Washington--The U.S. is awaiting responses from the Israel and Egyptian governments to the American compromise formula on the sensitive issue of "linkage" between the draft Israel-Egypt peace treaty and future negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The formula already has the tentative agreement of the two countries' negotiating teams.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, together with the Israel delegation's legal advisers, Aharon Baraq and Me'ir Rosenne, were due to leave here for home last night.

Dayan's decision to advance his departure was made after Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali was called back to Cairo for consultations. Dayan will be here to participate in the cabinet meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

An Israeli conference source said that the most important issue facing the cabinet now was Israel's response to the so-called "joint letter" on the implementation of the West Bank autonomy scheme. [paragraph continues]

He said that there were certain elements in the U.S. draft which were not completely acceptable to either Israel or Egypt, but he suggested that it was a package "take it or leave it" proposal. The U.S. compromise is a considerable easing of Egypt's earlier demands to build in a specific timetable for the implementation of the autonomy scheme.

The source said that there were still remaining issues of dispute on other matters in the actual treaty text, including the preamble. But he suggested that the major issue of concern now was the U.S.-proposed joint letter.

In addition, Israel is still not satisfied with the course of negotiations on both the oil-related issues as well as America's commitment to provide extensive military aid following the Sinai withdrawal. Nevertheless, the source said that there was recently some positive movement on these issues. On the matter of military aid, the administration is reluctant to make specific commitments without congressional approval.

Dayan is expected to recommend to the cabinet that it approve the compromise U.S. formula on linkage.

Accompanying Dayan to Israel will be Baraq, Rosenne, executive aide Eli Rubinstein and spokesman Naftali Lavi.

It was understood here that the Israeli delegation regards the proposed text and letter as the best possible compromise under the circumstances. But there is concern among Israeli negotiators here over the reaction of hardliners in the cabinet, some of whom, it is feared, are having second thoughts on the entire question of abolishing the military government on the West Bank and replacing it by the self-governing authority.

Israeli conference sources said that it was now up to their cabinet to decide whether to ratify the draft treaty as well as the separate accompanying document which spells out a general Israel-Egyptian commitment to start negotiations for the West Bank autonomy scheme within a month after the treaty signing.

"Our work here is done," one Israeli source said. "The cabinet must now make the final decisions." [passage omitted]

CABINET MEETING CANCELED; DEBATE TO BE THURSDAY

TA131610Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The cabinet will not convene tomorrow, as planned, to discuss the developments in the peace talks in Washington. Our correspondent reports that it seems that Prime Minister Begin does not want to hold a debate in the cabinet on this issue in the absence of Ministers Dayan and Weizman, the heads of the Israeli delegation in Washington. Therefore, he wants to cancel tomorrow's session. The cabinet will meet for a political debate on Thursday as planned, and Ministers Dayan and Weizman, who will return home for this, will take part in it.

ISRAELIS TO PROPOSE MOVING TALKS TO MIDDLE EAST

TA131603Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Our correspondent Dani Vesely reports from New York: [Begin recording]

[Vesely] The talks between Israel and Egypt may be transferred to the Middle East. Sources close to the prime minister confirm that in the cabinet meeting to be held on Thursday, an Israeli proposal to transfer the Israel-Egyptian talks to the region will probably be raised. The new location of the talks has not been decided yet and may be in Egypt, Beersheba or Al-'Arish. One of the possible reasons for this Israeli demand is to create a continuous and direct contact between the Israeli delegation to the negotiations on the one hand and the government and the prime minister on the other.

The talks in Washington are interrupted for almost 2 days when one of the parties returns to Cairo or to Jerusalem to get new decisions. Such a trip creates the impression of a crisis which requires Israel to make further concessions. Some explain this Israeli request to transfer the venue of the talks from the United States to the Middle East as, possibly, a toughened Israeli position in the negotiations, especially in light of the indignation about the stand of the Americans who, according to the prime minister, support the Egyptian deviations from the Camp David agreements.

Negotiations in the Middle East, under tighter government supervision, creates a narrower maneuvering space for the negotiators, and this clear signal to the Americans and the Egyptians is intended to prevent deviations from the Camp David accords. [end recording]

DAVAR RAPS ISRAELI TACTICS, U.S. STANCE ON PEACE TALKS

TA131036Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Nov 78 p 7 TA

[Teddy Preuss commentary: "America is a Hostile World"]

[Text] Israel's enthusiasm to respond to the initiative of the Egyptian president stemmed, of course, from the sincere desire for peace. It was clear to all the cabinets and to most of the public circles that peace requires a territorial price, and everyone--to a greater or to a lesser extent--was prepared to pay for it. As-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem marked the beginning of the bargaining. During the negotiations, As-Sadat deducted from the price he demanded only slightly. Israel, on the other hand, occasionally added onto the price it was willing to pay. The lack of talent, awkwardness and sloppiness demonstrated by the Israeli Cabinet in the negotiations have not changed the fact that ever since November 20, 1977, it is proposing to give more and more.

In addition to the desire for peace, the cabinet and the general public were motivated by other considerations. By generously responding to the Egyptian demands--some, not necessarily members of the ultranationalistic circles, claim it was too generous--Israel expected to receive greater international understanding and enjoy wider political support in areas which are beyond the framework of the conflict with the Arabs, as well as to receive some kind of compensation for the great security risk it was taking. The compensation was to have been in the form of arms and financing. These expectations brought about the far-reaching concessions at Camp David and, later, in the talks in Washington, which are growing increasingly complex.

In all these areas, we suffered disappointments: The Egyptian delegation to Washington wanted to set certain limits on full peace and make it conditional on terms which are unacceptable. In light of the memories of Rhodes, in 1949, it is small wonder that these limits were rejected by us. The armistice agreements were preceded by a preamble, which stated that the agreements constituted the first stage toward full peace. Whatever adjective is used to describe what happened between 1949 and 1948 [as published], it cannot be "full peace."

Unlike the Israelis, the Egyptians in Washington have negotiated ably, and no one can blame them for it. Each party to the negotiations tries to get the fattest portion for himself, and if we have been unsuccessful in increasing our share, we must complain about our delegation, not the Egyptians. If Begin had As-Sadat's talent and could enjoy a political atmosphere favorable to him--just as Egypt is now enjoying--he would be doing just what the man from Cairo is doing. If we have any complaints, and we do, we must direct them not only at Begin but at the third party as well, that is, mainly at the United States.

It was obvious that the United States would take a firm hand with us. Signs indicating this were visible back in October 1973, and they have steadily increased since then. Ever since the new administration came to power this trend has been accelerated. Anyone who has read things by the national security adviser would not be surprised. In his variegated writings, Zbigniew Brzezinski described the shift that the United States is undergoing not as a pragmatic need but as one of a total ideology (see his article: "America in a Hostile World," in FOREIGN AFFAIRS, published in the summer of 1976). The members of the Israeli Cabinet have not read his writings. Surely if they had read them it would not have changed the U.S. moves, but it would have taught the ministers that the United States of 1978 is not that of Presidents Johnson and Nixon (in the first 5 years of his term), but rather those of Eisenhower and Dulles and the beginning of 1957, when Israel was forced to withdraw from Sinai without receiving any real compensation. Not only did the prime minister not observe the rule of respecting and yet suspecting your interlocutor, but he also awarded President Carter a certificate of honesty and credentials that would have been enough to appoint him the supreme court justice of the entire universe.

The United States, and the entire world, stress the great concessions President as-Sadat has made (giving up the desire to annihilate Israel) and the risks he is taking (the risk of being overthrown or perhaps even physically hurt). These risks cannot be overlooked. Quite a few Arab leaders were either overthrown or assassinated for political motives, and perhaps the Egyptian president would have to pay a similar price. He, therefore, deserves a lot of credit for his daring, but despite this respect, we have a right to mention the risks Israel will be taking if it transpires that Camp David was all a mistake. The best Israel could hope for--and the worst--is a war more cruel and bitter than any previous one.

This reality should be recognized by third parties, first and foremost by the mediators. The hope to reach an understanding in this area was among the motives that prompted us to make such far-reaching concessions to Egypt, and we were disappointed. Now all the spotlights are highlighting Egypt's willingness to concede and the risks awaiting its president. This is felt in the Washington talks themselves, as well as in the briefings of correspondents. Among other things, the U.S. embassies have been publicizing a special television interview with the assistant national security adviser, in which he talks about the achievements of Arabs--not only of Egypt, but also of the Palestinians--reached at Camp David. The details William Quandt mentions are accurate, but throughout the 30-minute interview there is not even a single mention of the fact that concessions were made by Israel. The marquis in Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" gives the diamonds to the marquisa as though it was not the "imposter-nobleman" Jordain who was presenting her with those precious gifts, but he himself. This is how William Quandt presents the Israeli concessions: It is not Israel that is going toward the Arabs, but the United States, which has unlocked the giftroom and hands out many presents. Quandt concludes by saying that these are but the initial gifts and that if the Arabs agree to accept them they will soon be given other gifts--from the United States, of course.

This attitude prevails in many other capitals as well. The Nobel Peace Prize, which Begin also shares, strikes a contrasting note. But the reactions to the award have been in the spirit that the United States has been promoting: It is understandable that As-Sadat deserves to get it, but why the devil Begin? The London TIMES asked this question in a frontpage article, and explained its surprise by the fact that it is well known that Israel has always been prepared to return the Sinai, so why does its prime minister--who has signed an agreement to return it--deserve the prize? This is a strange position for a paper which often doubted the sincerity of Israel's desire for peace.

This tone of "how come" has been heard in many official reactions and in the media. The U.S. administration is not making any special effort to give room to other views, and since one of the reasons that we made the concessions at Camp David was to gain public support, we are entitled to be disappointed by the briefings that the administration gives the press.

Another motive that prompted our concessions at Camp David was the desire to improve our situation in the areas beyond the local conflict. This desire was also brought up during the talks with the Egyptian representatives at the negotiations. Here, too, we were disillusioned. The most Egypt and the mediator have done is not to hamper the latter's attempts to make up with the Soviets, especially in Africa; most of the time even that was not done. Egypt has the right to argue that since the agreement has not yet been signed, the state of war between us still prevails, and in such a state it is inconceivable for one party to help ease its enemy's political relations. This sounds logical when it comes from the Egyptians, but not when it comes from the United States. One could expect the United States to help fix things up and reexamine them--something which Israel must and wants to do. However, Washington's position on this was no friendlier than its position on propaganda and public relations.

And, finally, there is the economic aspect. Rumors from the United States suggest that Egypt will be getting more money, and certainly a lot more arms and aid in all the other fields. The most frightening thing is the promise to supply more arms: Egypt's geostrategic situation will improve greatly if the Camp David accords are carried out. On the other hand, Israel's thin margins of land for defense will dwindle to the size of a sharp sword put to its neck. We have a right to feel resentment over other aspects as well. The withdrawal from Sinai will cost us more than it will cost Egypt to advance its forces. Of course one should not treat the sum stated by the minister of energy and infrastructure ($10 billion) seriously, just as one must not regard seriously the Egyptian demand for $2 billion as "oil fees," but it is clear that the economic burden on us will be very heavy. The sum of $3.5 billion, which was stated here, means one-third of 1 year's total gross national product. Even if we divide it into 3 fiscal years, we will have to put aside an additional 10 percent of the GNP for security requirements--in addition to the 35 percent that we are now spending.

We cannot complain about President Carter's announcement to Ministers Dayan and Weizman that the United States will not finance the resettlement of the Sinai settlers. The United States has never concealed the fact that it objects to the settlement activity, and if we ever deluded ourselves about it, we must now pay the price for it, just as we will have to bear the consequences of the "fleshing-out" and other such clever ideas. However, beyond this budgetary clause, we have a reasonable--not "historic"--right to expect aid, because the United States has always emphasized the fact that Israeli concessions are in the U.S. political interest: insuring the supply of oil, Saudi investments and a constant flow of petrodollars. Washington has made it clear that this concerns not only its own welfare, but also that of the entire industrialized world. [paragraph continues]

If this is so, then we have a right to demand--not just ask--aid from the United States as well as from other countries whose economic welfare would be secured, thanks to the concessions made at Camp David. The aid will not be in the form of alms or charity, but a financial investment toward the economic stability and political status of the Western world. So far, we have met with the same results as those from the expectations after Camp David.

The prime minister helped the United States in its unfriendly moves. He stubbornly insisted on unessential points and gave in on very important issues. The latest stiffening in his positions was the right thing to do, even though Begin chose to direct his anger at a State Department official. Begin forgot that Harold Saunders did not come on a family mission, or a commercial mission on behalf of TWA, or a partisan mission on behalf of the Ku Klux Klan. Saunders came as a representative of President Carter, but Carter himself is not exactly the same kind of friend as Begin has many times described him to the press. The intransigent U.S. position called for Israeli stubborness, which could have been avoided if the United States were less partial to the party that started the wars in the region. In the context of this maze, the Israeli stiffening was the right thing to do, but it was not applied in the appropriate places and contexts. The "fleshing-out" of the settlements in the West Bank was interpreted as a provocation based on historic rights, and not as legitimate opposition to coercion by the United States. If the prime minister had announced that in view of the developments in Washington, he saw no possibility of giving up the three Negev [as published] airfields but only one, the hint would have been clearer and would probably have met with more understanding than did the fleshing-out--which angers everyone, including Gush Emunim. Certainly there would not have been the need for the hasty Israeli announcement that it is asking for a U.S. loan and not a grant to finance the withdrawal. Israel has never been ashamed to ask for U.S. aid, and it sometimes did so most demandingly, such as the question presented to Carter about the resettlement of the Sinai evacuees. But if there has never been a chance to tell the United States that the reference is to investing in the security and welfare of the whole free world and not simply to generous aid, the withdrawal from Sinai should have provided such an opportunity. Here there was need not just for a gesture like the one made by Cyrano de Bergerac, who acted through (Arenac Dinariot) to impress Roxanne and his battalions.

MAPAM DEMANDS SET DATE FOR START OF AUTONOMY TALKS

TA131235Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The MAPAM reactions team says that the cabinet has no alternative but to set a clear date for the beginning of the negotiations on Judaea and Samaria. Yet another cabinet delusion--that it could sign two agreements at Camp David and assume that only one would be put into operation--has been exploded, MAPAM says.

YADIN, CALIFANO MEET, DISCUSS PEACE TREATY

TA131620Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yadin met in his office today with U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano. Professor Yadin explained to his guest that Israel will need U.S. aid in the wake of the peace agreements to forestall any harm to the social activity that may be caused by investing resources in the Negev.

TAMIR EXPECTS VISIT FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL SOON

TA101635Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir expects the visit of U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell will take place soon, and he will be happy to see him at his East Jerusalem office. Talking to our Haifa correspondent, Minister Tamir emphasized that the reference is to a visit of a personality from a friendly country and that such a visit is a matter of good will and not of negotiations over where the visit will take place. The minister disclosed that in the Washington talks no agreement has yet been reached on the mutual financial demands. However, he emphasized that this will not put off the signing of the peace treaty. He added that there was no intention of implementing general amnesty when peace comes.

KNESSET REACTIONS TO SHARON'S URBAN CENTER PROPOSAL

TA131912Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] The publication of the plan of the Agriculture Ministry to set up an urban center in the Gaza Strip has caused many repercussions in the Knesset. Some rose against the very idea, while others were happy about the timing of the publication. Nevertheless, settlement people from the Likud and the Alinement believe that a defense barrier in the south of the Gaza Strip, between the Egyptian area and the Arab towns of the Gaza Strip, is a must for Israel. Our correspondent in the Knesset Razi Barqa'i brings a few reactions to Ari'el Sharon's idea. [begin recording]

[Barqa'i] The members of the Likud faction were in no hurry to react to the plan for establishing a city in the Gaza Strip. Some who wish to remain anonymous say that this is idle talk. Others who also refuse to make their reactions public believe that talking of settlements in the Gaza Strip will only harm the negotiations. Among those is Deputy Defense Minister Mordekahy Zippori. He told us: I am not prepared to react, but I am willing to say that each settlement in the Gaza Strip is a defense asset to the State of Israel. Yiga'el Horowitz, who retired from the cabinet and is therefore freer in expressing his views, was the only one who was ready to give details:

[Horowitz] There is a defense justification for this in addition to the Zionist necessity. It is a pity we have delayed things for so long. 'Ezer Weizman's proposal in one of the cabinet's meetings, and outside the cabinet as well, was--and this was published--to establish five or six large cities in Samaria. In my opinion, this need applies to the Gaza Strip: One or two large cities should have been established there. To my regret this was not done. I do not believe that anyone will dare set up such a city in Judaea and Samaria. I think this is a newspaper canard. Several ministers would be willing, but I am afraid, to my regret, that it will not be carried out.

[Question] If a city is indeed established, is there no danger that like the settlements in the Rafah approaches, this city will also be evacuated when the time comes?

[Answer] If it is true that this is conditional, we should ask further questions: Where else will we be able to settle and build up something? We can then expect uncertainty with regard to Galilee as well. If the Gaza Strip remains one of the boundaries of the State of Israel and is not handed over to the Egyptians, actual settlements should be created. The less you flesh out the Jewish settlement, the more question marks will appear instead of exclamation marks.

[Question] Mr Horowitz, which alternative do you prefer--that the Gaza Strip be included in the autonomy plan or that the Gaza Strip be under Egyptian sovereignty?

[Answer] I claimed that Egypt wants to reach Erez and Nahal 'Oz and views the Gaza Strip as a living space that will draw huge quantities of Egyptians. You are asking me really if I prefer death by hanging or by cancer. It is clear to me that Egyptian sovereignty and an autonomy that will ultimately lead to Egyptian sovereignty are the same thing.

[Barqa'i] Opinion is divided among the Alinement over the urban center in the Gaza Strip. The party that was for years responsible to almost all of the settlement map is now divided over whether to justify the erection of settlements as demanded by the hawks in the faction or to wait and even prevent settlement as demanded by the doves and MAPAM people. The party chairman, Shim'on Peres, refused to be interviewed. The party's reactions team did not manage to reach an agreed formula concerning the establishment of the urban center and settled for condemning the timing of the publication and what is termed by the Alinement as the boastful declaration of Minister Sharon.

In the meantime there are only two Israeli settlements in the south of the Gaza Strip: Nezer Hazani and Ganey Tal. Another settlement is being erected now, and it is thought in the Knesset that a long time will elapse before a plan for the establishment of an urban center is implemented. [end recording]

Our correspondent for settlement affairs Shim'on Schiffer reports that the timing of the publication of the report was determined by the secretary of the union of Hapo'el Hamizrahi settlements who turned to the agriculture minister, calling his attention to the small number of Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip. Our correspondent notes that the agriculture minister himself did not make any statement on this matter.

Sharon Discusses Plan

TA132018Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Experts in the Jewish Agency Settlement Department told our correspondent Dan Semama today that there are three Gush Qatif settlements in the Gaza Strip, and it is in this area that a regional center for several hundred families is planned, a center that will serve these settlements. In addition, it was also planned to set up three more settlements south of Gush Qatif and another regional center next to them.

What does the originator of the proposal say? Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon says that the Gaza Strip settlements cannot last long without the reinforcement of additional settlements. In a special interview with the television newsreel, the agriculture minister says that the few Jewish settlements existing in the Gaza Strip today were set up in a hostile, densely-populated environment and do not stand a chance of standing up against thousands of Arabs. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram spoke with Ari'el Sharon today. [begin videotape]

[Question] This center will be established on an area of 14,000 dunams. What is the designation of this area at the moment?

[Answer] This area is occupied by the IDF today. Its size is about 17,000 dunams. It serves as a closed training area for the army. A small part of it was intended for a refugee camp....

[Question] What does a small part mean? Can you tell us the number of dunams?

[Answer] It is difficult for me to give you a precise number right now. I estimate that it is no more than 1,000 or 1,500 dunams of this area....

[Question] Now the designation of this area is going to be changed....

[Answer] I do not know if this is being changed. There is enough room there for a settlement of refugees and for a regional center, in addition to a few more settlements that have to be set up. This does not harm anyone. There is sufficient space in the Gaza Strip for settling all the refugees living in the Gaza Strip camps today. There is a plan and this plan is being implemented. It has been implemented for several years now, and it is not restricted by anything. This matter does not replace a solution to the refugee problem. This will enable our small settlements in the Gaza Strip to live, and as I have said, will create the vital defense barrier that does not exist today.

[Question] Mr Agriculture Minister, the report on the plans to set up the regional center was published 2 or 3 days ago. Do you think that such a publication, precisely at this time may harm the negotiations?

[Answer] I do not believe that the timing of the publication can damage the conduct of the negotiations. I also suggest that we straighten our backs and raise our heads a little. We are in a situation where the Egyptians are demanding control of the Gaza Strip. They talk of a special status, of an Egyptian police, of a permanent delegation that will practically lead and rule the area, and we take this as a matter of course. I do not mean that the government will agree to this--I assume that it will not agree to such a thing. On the other hand, there are plans aimed at enabling Jewish settlement to survive. We are talking of erecting a vital barrier, since we have made far-reaching concessions to reach peace. We ceded the barrier of the Yamit area. Therefore, I suggest that we view this matter in its true proportions. I suggest that we treat this matter earnestly. I think that the way in which this matter was and is presented is totally distorted. I think we should straighten both our heads and backs a little and restore the national pride we have almost entirely forfeited. I assume that if we do so we will reach peace much faster than now, when we frequently move like driven leaves in the face of any published report.

[Question] Mr Sharon, what is your opinion of the peace treaty being formed between us and Egypt and the Washington negotiations?

[Answer] Like the rest of the cabinet members and the Israeli citizens, I want and expect peace. I believe we will arrive at peace. This is all I am prepared to say on this issue at the moment. [end recording]

COST OF IDF SINAI REDEPLOYMENT SET AT $1 BILLION

TA121558Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The construction of the IDF bases and the infrastructure for its units in the Negev within the framework of the redeployment will--according to present estimates--cost about $1 billion. This has been reported by our military correspondent Roni Dani'el.

At this stage, the plan is to pave 600 km of roads, lay 450 km of water pipes and remove 7 million cubic meters of soil. These figures do not include the two airfields, which will be financed by the United States. Our correspondent states that in the Ministries of Defense, Construction and Finance, a proposal is being formulated, according to which the United States will build the two airfields and perhaps even bring labor to Israel for this purpose.

OPINION POLL SHOWS MAJORITY FAVORS HALT TO SETTLEMENT

TA121406Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 12 Nov 78 p 3 TA

[Text] More than half of the public believes that it is necessary to stop the establishment of new settlements in Judaea and Samaria for the transition period of 5 years--this finding emerges from a national public opinion poll by the Pori Institute, held at the request of HA'AREZ.

Of those asked, 51.8 percent said that no new settlements should be established during the 5-year transition period agreed upon at Camp David, and 56.4 percent said that no new settlements should be established in Judaea and Samaria if it might harm the chances for a peace settlement.

As opposed to them, 31.9 percent said that Israel did not need to stop the establishment of new settlements, and 26.1 percent said that the establishment of new settlements should not be stopped, even if this harmed the chances for a peace settlement.

About 4 percent said that the establishment of new settlements depended on the progress of the peace negotiations and also on their precise locations. About 13 percent of the public had no opinion on the issue.

Public opinion is divided over whether the forced evacuation of the settlers from the territories was justified.

The forceful evacuation of those who settled without government approval was justified by 46.2 percent, in contrast to 43.6 percent who did not approve of the forceful evacuation of the settlers--even if they did settle without government approval. Another 1.6 percent said that the evacuation of the settlers depended on the circumstances, that is, who the settlers were and "whether there will be a peace agreement."

On the issue of the evacuation of those who settled without goverment approval, 8.6 percent had no opinion. The poll covered 1,210 people and constituted a representative cross section of the Jewish population 18 years and older. People from all over the country were interviewed in their homes.

WEST BANK NOTABLES REFUSE REQUEST TO REMAIN SILENT

TA101029Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Nov 78 p 11 TA

[By Yosef Zuri'el]

[Text] Mayors and notables in Judaea and Samaria were asked a week ago to avoid using public rallies to attack Israel, but they said that under present circumstances in the region it is impossible to discuss Israel's policy in the territories without criticizing it.

Yesterday it was learned that the mayors and notables were invited to meet the military governors last Friday and were told that since there is a growing trend in their political rallies to attack and denigrate Israel, they are requested to restrain themselves and their disciples.

The mayors' answers to the military governor were all similar. They claimed that political developments in the region precluded sitting on the sidelines. [paragraph continues]

They based their contentions on the fact that the military administration recently allowed political rallies, even though for more than 11 years it had banned meetings of any kind, even for municipal purposes.

Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf said last night that anyone who now demands that West Bank notables shut up or utter half-truths does not know what he is talking about. "It is difficult to demand silence from us today," he said. "A change has occurred in our region following President as-Sadat's political initiative, and we have to react to it in our language and according to our own belief and truth."

According to the mayor of Ramallah, a renewed ban on discussing political issues is almost impossible, as this would relegate the debate to the underground, which would make Israeli information efforts overseas very difficult.

Inflammatory Speeches Banned

TA122105Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The military government will act against mayors and other personalities in Judaea and Samaria who use inflammatory words at political meetings, but will not intervene if they discuss matters pertaining to the autonomy or public matters. An ITIM correspondent heard this today from a senior source in the military government.

Rallies To Continue

TA140644Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Nov 78 TA

[Text] PLO supporters in Judaea and Samaria say that they will continue to hold rallies against autonomy. For the moment, they will not organize a large rally for the entire West Bank, but will hold small gatherings in the towns. This is reported by our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria.

The mayors who support the PLO told our correspondent that they had not received any new instructions from the military government on participation in these rallies. Our correspondent reports that the military government has decided to be scrupulous in carrying out the law on this matter, and this means that the mayors will be asked to submit specific requests in advance.

The mayors told our correspondent that the military government has indeed tried, in various ways, to prevent their participation in previous rallies, but they were not informed after the Nabulus rally that their participation in the future would be restricted.

Ramallah Mayor Comments

TA140940Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, says that the military government has banned the mayors from holding secret meetings, although there is nothing to prevent public rallies. Karim Khalaf told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that after the Nabulus rally, the governor of Ramallah informed him that political rallies in the West Bank had been fortidden completely and that rallies in Jerusalem required a permit. Afterward Karim Khalaf was summoned to the Judaea and Samaria command headquarters to explain, and there he charged that the military governors in other towns had told those mayors different things. Then he was told that there was nothing to stop public rallies held with a permit, such as the rally in Nabulus.

Our correspondent comments that the mayors often hold consultations. They visit each other in the municipalities and also entertain each other in their homes fairly often.

HA'AREZ SUGGESTS LOOSENING OF SPECIAL U.S.-ISRAELI TIES

TA121452Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 12 Nov 78 p 9 TA

[A. Schweizer commentary: "Taking Leave of a Special Status"]

[Text] We must search hard through yellowing pages in the press archives to uncover any U.S. statesman who ever spoke about them. This is not true of Israeli statesmen, from whom the words "special relations" between the United States and Israel never cease. Indeed it is possible to find proof of the existence of special relations--but they existed in the language of the past. If we have not yet reached that point, then we are on the way to relations as they were in the Eisenhower-Dulles period. It is worthwhile for those lacking in judgment--who look forward to possible confrontations with the United States--to note this estimation and remember the results of confrontations of that time.

Despite the mutual words of flattery that Mr Begin and President Carter exchange--as far as the latter is concerned, there is doubt whether he is just indifferent to us or actively unsympathetic. This means that his attitude toward Israeli positions and demands is cold, or worse than that--it is cold even when the matter does not demand clarification in accordance with what is called the U.S. national interest and sometimes even when his attitude may harm him personally. With all the cleverness shown by some of these sophisticated observers concerning the influence of the individual on history, we had better agree that the U.S. President is an important man with great power, even in the Israeli context.

It will at once be said: Mr Carter is not a troublemaker for Israel, and apparently he does not intend to cause a severance between us and the United States (after all, even in the Eisenhower-Dulles era, fairly close relations existed between the two countries). But he has worked and will continue to work to loosen the intimate links and the cooperation which characterized the periods of Presidents Johnson, Nixon and even Ford, to some extent, and to reduce Israel to the level of a normal client. There will be those who will attribute his moves to his being a stranger to Washington and to the influence of the Jewish lobby there, in contrast to the presidents mentioned above. But it would be better to also see the Israeli side: We, too, and maybe mainly we, bear the responsibility for the decline in our status in the corridors of power in Washington.

In the sixties, Israel was something to be reckoned with in the Middle East, and in June 1967, it was proved that this something had backing. This fact was translated into U.S. global policy language thus: with Israel, unlike most U.S. allies, it was possible to steal horses. The U.S.-Jewish strength exposed and strengthened the impression that it was also worthwhile for the U.S. administration to be on Israel's side. The Yom Kippur War, which took us by surprise, both spiritually and in the field, together with the oil embargo, changed these evaluations. The results began to be noticed even during Nixon's time and the short Ford era. However, an enormous power is administered slowly and, in addition to all this, we had friends in the holy of holies of the administration, who slowed the process still further: Kissinger, Humphrey and others. But the past did not bind Mr Carter, who chose advisers who live under the stamp of oil and, even more--of Arab money.

Between the two wars--1967 and 1973--Israel was of use to the United States, it did not just cost it money and the friendship of other countries. Since 1973, Israel is only, or mainly, its burden--and it also costs much more money, billions in comparison with a few hundred million in 1967-1973. Because we have become its burden, even the U.S. Jews--who were happy to bask in the sun of the victor in 1967--were also prepared to begin to withdraw from us. The withdrawal of the administration, the U.S. taxpayer and not inconsiderable sections of U.S. Jewry has become a movement that is, for the moment, harmful.

In Israel, there is a certain type of political animal, that often declares the necessity of facing reality, but in fact is blind to what is happening around it; Mr Begin was such an animal until he became prime minister. What is typical of them is the thought that Israel's difficulties in the U.S. arena originate solely in errors of publicity, and if this is corrected, we will return to the golden time of special relations. In the meantime, Mr Begin has been through occupational therapy. Not so others, who still count the billions reaching us for being kind enough to make peace with Egypt, or who hurry toward a confrontation with the United States, or who think that U.S. public opinion is influenced by the Likud propaganda, or that U.S. Jews--all 6 million of them--stand at Israel's side like a strong reinforcing wall.

But all these are castles in the air. Mr Begin is aware of the fact, even if it sometimes appears that he is incapable of drawing political conclusions from his awareness, and so are many Israelis--some through their commonsense and some through their feelings. They know and feel that special relations are not created by themselves, and that a small country with a population of 3.5 million must work hard and show tangible and desirable achievements, even to a superpower, for special relations to exist between two unequal partners.

Provocative behavior and flexing of muscles do not contribute anything, just as an outstretched hand and insatiable appetite for aid do not contribute. It must again be said, even in this context, that the question is not whether it is possible to logically justify our requests, or whether in accordance with legal or historical precedents, Israel is worthy of receiving political, military or financial aid. This applies particularly to Mr Carter, who has already managed to prove that he does not feel himself bound by the commitments of his predecessors. On his rise to power--although we were not sufficiently aware of it--a new era officially began in the relations between the two countries. An Israeli attempt to behave in 1978 as it was able to behave in 1968 will only speed up and institutionalize the process of withdrawal, which has been continuing since the end of 1973.

Special relations between a superpower and a small country do not last forever. They are founded, and fluctuate according to needs and circumstances. Israel will, for lack of an alternative, have to get used to living on its own strength--and it is worth recalling the new reality, particularly for anyone who dreams of billions in aid without any restriction of time.

No nostalgia for the days that have passed, not producing legal precedents and no attempts at blackmail will turn relations backward. We are on the way to independence, whether we want it or not. At any rate, the United States of President Carter is already demonstrating its own independence toward Israel.

AYATOLLAH QOMI: NO DECISION ON ARMED STRUGGLE

LD1409211 Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Paul Balta report on undated interview in Qom with Ayatollah Qomi: "We Have Made No Decision About Armed Struggle"]

[Excerpt] The ayatollah wanted first to address a message "to those people abroad who accuse the Iranian people's struggle of being reactionary and retrograde." "This is untrue," he said. "We agree with all material progress provided that it contributes to human improvement and everyone can benefit from it. Such progress must not strengthen absolutism. We are fighting against absolutism, since only democracy can promote spiritual and human progress."

This explanation, which he was very anxious to give, sheds light on the rest of his statements which, although expressed in a more flexible way, are basically as firm as those of Ayatollah Khomeyni--who, he emphasized, "represents the will of the people."

Asked about the new military government, he replied: "Violence is not a solution. It can only provoke violence. The government of national union which was nearly set up was not a solution either. In any case, the question has been answered by the creation of the military cabinet.... We have made no decision about armed struggle, but if all other doors are closed we will be compelled to resort to it." He then mentioned the proclamation which he and Ayatollahs (Golbaighani) and Mar'sashi published the day before, condemning the killing of six people in Qom during the previous few days and the massacre of "hundreds of others" throughout the country. This text could be summed up in one sentence: "This is only the beginning. Let us continue the struggle."

TEHRAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ON ANTICORRUPTION CAMPAIGN

LD1410241 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] In its recent announcements the military governorate has published in the mass media the names of several of the country's former officials who are accused of misappropriating public properties and corruption. The serious campaign against corruption and the corrupt, and the arrest one after another of former officials of the country who are accused of misappropriating public properties has attracted public attention, and the people are waiting to learn about the court that will conduct the trial of these people and punish them for their deeds. The campaign against corruption and the corrupt and punishing corrupt invididuals is at the top of the government program. While establishing security and order in the country, the judiciary is also engaged in making preparations for setting up a tribunal to try the people accused of corruption in a court of law.

In an interview with our colleague Khodayar Ghiasi, Mr Hashemi, the Tehran public prosecutor, today spoke about preparation for the trial investigation and the collection of evidence on those accused of abusing public properties and the treasury.

["Hashemi--begin recording] Let the people know that this campaign which has begun against corruption and corrupt individuals continues with utmost severity, and that a great many files have been prepared during the last 2 or 3 months against the accused. A great deal of evidence has been obtained; a number of the accused have been arrested, and orders for the arrest of a number of others have been issued.

[Words indistinct] Unfortunately some of the accused have disappeared. But they have not left Iran because previously they had been banned from leaving. In any case, at the moment they have escaped, but they should be certain that officials can and will arrest them and bring them before the courts. It is in the interest of such accused persons to come out of hiding and place themselves at the disposal of the judicial officials and the Tehran public prosecutor. I am hopeful that within the next few days I will be able to give the public an extensive report on this so that the people will truly see that this campaign against corruption and corrupt individuals is completely serious and has a genuine and realistic character, and that not a moment of delay has occurred in pursuing the accused.

I would like to point out that during the last 2 or 3 days [words indistinct] dossiers have been prepared against a number of people who have encroached upon the rights of the people. We are, in fact, at the initial stages of study and investigation. I hope that within the next few days I will be able to inform the public on these dossiers too.

[Question] Have dossiers also been prepared against those who were arrested by the military governor? Among these, I include Mr Hoveyda, the former prime minister.

[Answer] As I said in an interview, the [word indistinct] courts have overall discretion in criminal matters. We will start investigating any issue or point about any person that reaches the public prosecution immediately. We will collect evidence and proceed with our investigations so that we can reach a stage that will enable us, after collecting evidence, to determine whether there is a case at hand and whether we have adequate powers to consider it.

With regard to Mr Hoveyda, just as with other accused, two matters which can in fact be described as criminal reports have reached the Tehran public prosecution office. Study and investigation of these reports is in the initial stage.

SENATE PRESIDENT ON ARREST OF FORMER TEHRAN MAYOR

LD131316Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] At today's Senate meeting, President of the Senate Dr Mohammad Sajjadi commented on the arrest of former Mayor of Tehran Gholamreza Nikpey, saying that Nikpey submitted his resignation as a senator a few days ago and that his arrest by the military governorate of Tehran and suburbs took place after the resignation.

QOM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR COOPERATION

LD131032Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0843 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] We wish to draw your attention to communique No 13, issued by the office of the military governor of Qom and suburbs on 13 November:

Esteemed citizens of Qom, considering the climate of circumstances prevailing in Qom and in view of the intention of a number of people to hold meetings and stage demonstrations, thus endangering the lives of your children, we wish to notify you that, with the approval of the officials of the education and training department, it has been decided to extend the closure of schools in Qom until Monday, 20 November.

The esteemed citizens of Qom are therefore asked to cooperate with the martial law officers in restoring order and implementing the martial law regulations, and while guiding your children and stopping them from participating in any meeting or demonstration, try to stop them, if possible, from leaving home. Obviously, any disregard of the martial law regulations could have unpleasant consequences for those taking part in demonstrations. We again thank the honorable and pious citizens of Qom for their sincere and patriotic cooperation.

[Signed] Military governor of Qom and suburbs, Lieutenant General Nezami

TEHRAN REPORTS PRO-SHAH DEMONSTRATION IN ZAHEDAN

LD132038Y Tehran in English to Europe 2000 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Progovernment demonstrations were held in Zahedan today. Over 3,000 people gathered at Pahlavi square and expressed their unflinching support for his imperial majesty the Shahanshah. The demonstrators carrying placards and pictures of the shahanshah made a march through the streets shouting progovernment slogans.

TEHRAN BANKS REPAIRING DAMAGE FROM RECENT INCIDENTS

LD131840Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] All the national bank branches which were set on fire in recent incidents in Tehran will resume operations. Mr Jamshid Anisi, supervisor of national bank central branches in Tehran, in an interview with Iranian radio and television said that during the recent incidents 3 branches of the national bank operating under the supervision of the head office were completely gutted, 16 branches were severely damaged, 20 branches lost all their furniture and equipment--which was taken out into the road and burned--and 26 branches suffered lesser damage. At present all national bank branches in Tehran are endeavoring to resume operations after reconstruction work has been completed.

BUS STRIKE ENDS IN TEHRAN 10 NOVEMBER

LD101421Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Some 2,000 single and double-decker buses resumed work beginning at dawn today carrying passengers to various parts of Tehran. Following the agreement reached between Tehran bus workers and bus company management, the secretary of the Tehran bus drivers union telephoned this radio station yesterday saying the strike was over.

AIRLINE CORPORATION EMPLOYEES RETURN TO WORK 12 NOV

LD121613Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] All employees of the Iran National Airlines Corporation resumed work as of this morning.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS TO CONTINUE TREATMENT

LD121252Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] According to a source in the office of the military governor of Tehran and suburbs, all hospitals and clinics affiliated to medical schools of universities as well as all their medical, service and administrative staff will continue working in order to provide the necessary treatment to patients.

INDIA

RAM CONCERNED OVER PRC, PAKISTAN MILITARY BUILDUP

BK100808Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The defense minister has said that India will have to improve its defense capability in view of developments across the border. Addressing officers of the College of Air Warfare in Hyderabad, Mr Jagjivan Ram said India cannot ignore the disproportionate increase in Pakistan's military capability since 1971, the continued buildup of China's military strength in Tibet and the construction of the Karakoram Highway.

Referring to the (?statement) of the Pakistan foreign affairs minister, Mr Agha Shahi, on Kashmir, the defense minister wondered whether Pakistan really wants to reciprocate India's spirit of cooperation and friendship.

Mr Jagjivan Ram, however, welcomed the recent improvement in India's relations with China and Pakistan.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR ON SATELLITE LAUNCHING

BK101448Y Delhi ISI in English 1439 GMT 10 Nov 78 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union signed a protocol last week in Moscow regarding the launching of India's second satellite "SEO" from the USSR, reports PTI.

The protocol was signed at the end of the fifth meeting of Soviet and Indian space scientists, but no date has been finalised for the launching of SEO.

The protocol was signed by Professor Satish Dhawan, chairman of the Indian Space Commission, and academician Boris Petrov chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON EXPANDING NUCLEAR COOPERATION

BK140743Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to India, Mr Vorontsov, told a news conference in Bombay yesterday that India-Soviet cooperation is being enlarged to cover a nuclear program for peaceful purposes. He said an announcement in this regard will be made soon. He also said that cooperation between India and his country in political, economic and other fields is expanding. He was highly appreciative of India's stand on disarmament.

NYE TOLD U.S. MUST HONOR URANIUM SUPPLY COMMITMENT

BK110338Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Nov 78 BK

[Text] India has again impressed on the United States the need to honor its long-term contractual obligation to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapore atomic power plant. This was conveyed when the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, Dr Joseph S. Nye, met senior government officials in New Delhi. He is also President Carter's principal negotiator on nuclear matters.

Dr Nye is in the capital as a member of the U.S. team attending the meeting of the subcommission on science and technology of the India-U.S. joint commission.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

BK141029Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, arrived in New Delhi this afternoon on a (?3-day) official visit to India. He was given a warm welcome on his arrival. Among others was the minister for education and social welfare, Dr P.C. Chunder.

The Indonesian foreign minister told newsmen at the airport that he will be discussing with his Indian counterpart recent developments in the region. During his stay he will have two rounds of talks with the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee. He will also call on the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, and will have talks with the commerce minister, Mr Mohan Dharia.

INDIRA GANDHI LEAVES FOR VISIT TO UK

BK121640Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 12 Nov 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi,Nov 12 (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left here today on a 8-day visit to Britain. Mrs. Gandhi, who is making her first foreign visit since her electoral defeat in 1977 Indian general election, won a by-election to parliament last week.

The former prime minister who is facing charges of abuse of power in courts here, recently got court permission to visit Britain. The Janata Party government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai subsequently issued her a diplomatic passport.

VAJPAYEE DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL 13 NOV

BK130856Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was discharged from the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, this morning. The medical superintendent of the institute, Dr (C. Pai), said that Mr Vajpayee has been advised to take rest and do light work. He will continue to be under observation for another week.

Mr Vajpayee was admitted to the institute on the 23rd of last month when he had pain in the abdomen.

MIZORAM PUT UNDER PRESIDENT'S RULE

BK111603Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Mizoram has been brought under president's rule. The assembly of the union territory has been dissolved. Further details are awaited.

Ruling People's Conference Split

BK111604Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1534 GMT 11 Nov 78 BK

[Text] A message just received says that the president took the decision on Mizoram on advice tendered by union cabinet. The cabinet Committee on Political Affairs considered the report of the lieutenant governor on the present political situation in the union territory marked by a split in the ruling People's Conference.

AFP Gives Details

OW111854Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1851 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Nov (AFP)--Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy tonight ordered dissolution of the legislative assembly of Mizoram and imposed direct presidential rule over the rebel-hit border state in northeast India. The state will now go to fresh polls to elect a new legislature.

The presidential action followed political uncertainty created by recent defections from the ruling People's Conference, a purely Mizoram party.

The dissidence in the ruling party is reportedly connected with a growing power struggle in the Mizo National Front (MNF), the political arm of the insurgents. Some of the dissidents are said to be sympathisers of the insurgents.

The outgoing assembly was elected last summer after the state had been under presidential rule for one year.

PRESIDENTIAL RULE IMPOSED IN PONDICHERRY

BK120846Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Pondicherry has been brought under the president's rule and the legislative assembly of the union territory has been dissolved. A presidential order to this effect was issued today.

POLICE USE TEARGAS TO BREAK UP SRINAGAR RIOT

BK130934Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Nov 78 BK

[Text] In Srinagar yesterday, police fired teargas shells to disperse two rival political groups which have clashed. A number of persons including some police officials were injured in stone throwing.

The incident followed when a procession headed by Mirwaiz Farooq was alleged stoned while passing through (Gordwara) area after offering Id prayers. Mr Farooq later said in a statement that he totally condemns violence of any kind.

DELHI REPORTS CLASH WITH 'EXTREMISTS' IN MANIPUR

BK131553Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Nov 78 BK

[Text] In Manipur, three extremists were killed, one seriously injured and two captured in an encounter between them and members of civil police and central reserve police force yesterday. The encounter took place in the foothills near (Lumbding) village. The police also seized arms and ammunition.

MALDIVES

GAYOOM INAUGURATED PRESIDENT IN OFFICIAL CEREMONY

BK111545Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT 11 Nov 78 BK

[Excerpts] Male (Maldives) Nov 11 (AFP)--Diplomats from foreign countries have converged on Male, the tiny capital of Maldives, indicating the keen interest shown outside in political developments in this strategically placed nation of 1,196 islands in the Indian Ocean.

Most of them were present at the midnight ceremony last night when Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom took over as president succeeding Mr Amber Ibrahim Nasir, who had ruled the country for 20 years first as prime minister and then as president. Among those present at the inauguration ceremony were representatives from South Korea, Japan, the United States, Iraq, India, Egypt, Libya and Iran.

At present only India, Libya and Pakistan have diplomatic missions in Colombo while most of the other countries have accredited their ambassadors in Sri Lanka concurrently to Maldives with residence in Colombo.

Meanwhile Sri Lanka's minister of trade and shipping, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, rushed here from Colombo this morning on a special air force flight accompanied by a government member of parliament, Mr Tyronne Fernando. An External Affairs Ministry source here said the Sri Lanka delegation had been expected to attend last night's inauguration ceremony but it had not been able to come in time owing to a misunderstanding over the date of the ceremony.

In his inauguration speech last night Mr Gayoom said he would not effect any changes in the foreign policy adopted by his predecessor. Observers expect Mr Gayoom to steer a non-aligned course in foreign affairs.

The first act of the new president today was to appoint four cabinet ministers until he finalises his full cabinet tomorrow or the day after. The last cabinet was dissolved yesterday before Mr Gayoom took over as president. Mr Gayoom retained the youthful Fathulla Jameel as the external affairs minister. He appointed the former minister of provincial affairs, Mr Hassan Zareer, as minister of transport. The transport portfolio was held in the last cabinet by Mr Gayoom. Mr Adnan Hussain retained his position as attorney general and a minister of the cabinet. He also appointed the former minister of education, Mr Amir Abdul Sattar, as the minister of fisheries. It was not clear immediately whether Mr Gayoom would give the former fisheries minister, Mr Amir Ahmed Hilmy Kilegefaan, a new portfolio or whether he would rop him from the cabinet altogether.

FOREIGN MINISTER: NO FOREIGN BASES ALLOWED

BK121212Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1157 GMT 12 Nov 78 BK

[Excerpt] Male (Maldives) Nov 12 (AFP)--Gan, the strategically located island in the Republic of Maldives, will not be given to any foreign power in the future for use as a military base, Maldivian External Affairs Minister Fathulla Jameel said here today.

In an interview with AFP, Mr Jameel said any foreign military presence or build up of military facilities in this region would lead to tension in the area hampering economic development of small developing countries like Maldives.

Mr Jameel, who was external affairs mi ister in the former regime, was re-appointed to the post by the new president, Mr Maumoon Abdul Gaycoom, yesterday.

The British, who had an air force base in Gan island, about 500 kms (300 miles) from the capital of Male, withdrew from it 2 years ago. Mr Jameel said after the British withdrew, the Soviet Union had last year offered to take over Gan on a lease for use as a maintenance station for its fishing fleet in the Indian Ocean. But, he said, the Maldivian Government did not give the Soviet Union this facility as it did not want to compromise its non-aligned position in world affairs even though the Soviet Union had assured it would be used only for peaceful purposes. He said Maldives was planning to develop a tourist resort or industrial enterprises on Gan.

Mr Jameel recalled that the new president in his inauguration speech on Friday night had said he would not make any changes in the non-aligned foreign policy followed by the previous president, Mr Amir Ibrahim Nasir. "We will not support any military blocs or take any sides but will view every international issue on its merits" he said. He said Maldives had friendly relations with all countries particularly with nations in the region. Mr Jameel said Maldives strongly supports the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

NEPAL

BULGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

BK1116l5Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee of culture of Bulgaria, left Katmandu today after completing a week-long visit to Nepal. Mrs Zhivkova was seen off at the Tribhuvan Airport by the communications minister, Mr Hari Bahadur Basnyat. Bulgarian Deputy Minister Mr (Todor Zhivakov) and the Bulgarian ambassador to Nepal, Mr Stoyan Zaimov, and other members of the Bulgarian delegation also left today.

A joint communique issued at the end of Mrs Lyudmila's week-long visit to Nepal says that Nepal and Bulgaria have agreed to strengthen and develop cultural cooperation between the two countries based on mutual respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence and particularly of the principles of the sovereign equality, territorial integrity of states and of noninterference in internal affairs. The two countries agreed to encourage the mutual knowledge of the traditions, the life and rich cultural heritage of the two countries.

The joint press release says Nepal and Bulgaria are to exchange scholars and artists in order to establish contacts and to exchange experience in various fields of science and culture, including in the field of preservation and restoration of the monuments of culture.

PAKISTAN

AFP REPORTS ON AFGHAN REFUGEES ENTERING SINCE APRIL

BK091419Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 9 Nov 78 BK

[By Jean Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Peshawar, N.W. Pakistan, Nov. 9 (AFP)--Between 8,000 and 11,000 Afghan refugees have crossed the border into Pakistan since April in the wake of current fighting between Pathan tribes in eastern Afghanistan and the Kabul revolutionary regime.

This AFP correspondent has met several dozen refugees temporarily housed in the "Mohamand" and "Bajawr" zones, northwest of Peshawar. Most own a rifle and come from the high valleys in the province of Kunar where the fighting has reportedly been particularly heavy. Their villages were destroyed and they were forced to flee when they ran out of ammunition after trying to resist the "communists," they claim.

The Pakistani Government is only providing humanitarian aid to the refugees, supplying daily food ration. The Pakistani Government has refused to give in to the demands of Pakistani Pathan tribesmen who want Islamabad to give support, if necessary of a military nature, to the Pushtun-speaking tribesman on the other side of the border. According to the refugees, the government has warned its Pathan tribesmen the Pakistani Army would intervene if they tried to take action on behalf of their Afghani "brothers".

The arrival of these refugees along 300 kms (200 miles) of border, either individually or in groups of a dozen families, has caused considerable concern to the local authorities who may have to open new camps if the exodus from Afghanistan continues.

The North-West is a climatically-harsh region and the future of these uprooted Asian peasant populations could become dramatic if their exile becomes permanent, observers here said.

The refugees see their stay in Pakistan as temporary. Many insist they will return as soon as they can get the ammunition to fight in the "liberated Islamic zones" of Afghanistan. The refugees accuse the outside world of "indifference" to their fate." Why does not the world listen to our voice and talk of our struggles?", the ask.

Kabul, meanwhile, continues to deny that fighting has been going on in its eastern provinces. Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin recently claimed that 99.5 percent of the Afghani population was in favour of the revolutionary regime. However, other official statements seem to indicate that Kabul has a number of enemies, notably the "ekhawanis" or Moslem extremists, against whom it has declared a "holy war". The refugees in Pakistan accept this label and say they are fighting for Islam against the atheism of the new government.

HAQ SPEAKS IN SAUDI ARABIA ON MIDEAST, IRAN

BK121032Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 12 Nov 78 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reaffirmed Pakistan's belief that there can be no peace in the Middle East without the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab land, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people.

In an interview with the Saudi Arabian press agency, the SNA, yesterday, he said that Pakistan had consistently supported the Arab stand and its position was the same as that of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Arab countries.

Referring to the Camp David accords he pointed out that these suffered from two drawbacks, in that no mention was made even of Jerusalem or the rights of the Palestinian people.

The president described as excellent the Pak-Saudi relations, which he said have been growing from strength to strength.

Expressing concern over the situation in Iran, the president said it was Iran's internal affair in which Pakistan has no role to play.

About the relations between Islamabad and Dacca, he said these were very good and Pakistan hoped that they would improve further in the years to come.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq reiterated that his government had declared the next year as the year of election. He also repeated his government's intention to introduce the Islamic system in the country as expeditiously as possible.

Reaffirms Stand on Kashmir

BK130218Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 13 Nov 78 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reaffirmed Pakistan's stand that the grant of self-determination to the Kashmiri people is the only solution to the Kashmiri problem. He said this in an interview with the Voice of Islam during which he also explained the genesis of the Kashmir problem.

The Pakistan president regretted that the United Nations have proved ineffective in getting its own resolutions on Kashmir implemented.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE RETURNS FROM INDIA, NEPAL

BK101354Y Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Nov 78 BK

[Text] President Jayewardene returned to the island yesterday having concluded a highly successful foreign tour which took him on official visits to India and Nepal. The president and Mrs Jayewardene were greeted at the airport by the prime minister, Mr R. Premadasa, and members of the cabinet and a large number of well-wishers.

During his stay in New Delhi Mr Jayewardene had talks with the Indian president, Mr Reddy, Prime Minister Mr Morarji Desai and members of the Indian Cabinet on strengthening bilateral relations and regional cooperation. Mr Jayewardene also discussed Indian investment in Sri Lanka's free trade zone.

Mr and Mrs Jayewardene also took the opportunity to go on a pilgrimage to important places of Buddhist worship both in India and Nepal.

On his visit to Katmandu the president held talks with King Birendra and the Nepalese prime minister on cultural relations, international affairs, particularly nonalinement, and regional cooperation.

BRIEFS

SOVIET OIL EXPERTS IN AFGHANISTAN--A contract extending the period of stay of 54 Soviet experts supervising the exploitation of natural gas and the gas pipeline in northern Afghanistan and training Afghan technical personnel in running gas plants was signed in Kabul today. Also signed was an agreement extending the period of stay of 11 Soviet experts in oil and gas drilling at [name indistinct] as well as the (?wells number 56 and 62 Jarqodeq). The accords were signed by the chief of planning of the Afghanistan national oil organization and (Kubarov), assistant economic councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. Eng Abdolkafi Rasuli, deputy minister of mines and industries, was also present. [Text] [Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 31 Oct 78]